INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B 1063.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 118— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Plenary Session To Commence In London In September.

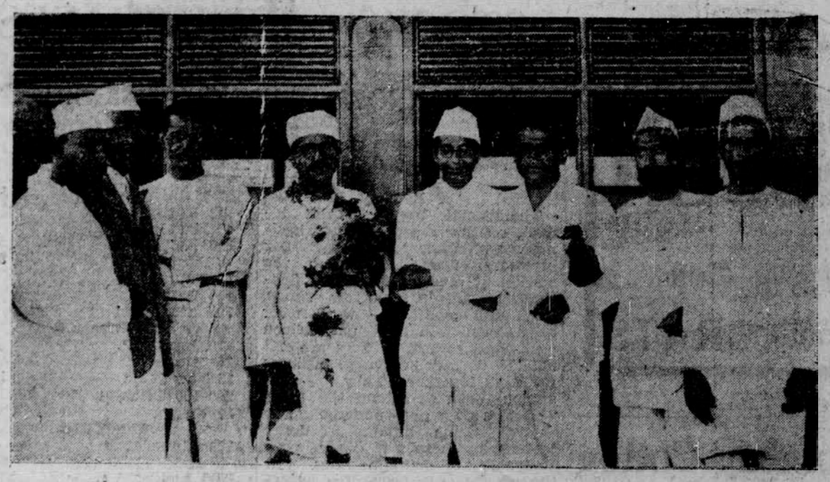
CABLE TO VICEROY FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIMLA, May 20.

It is understood that a cable has been received from the Secretary of State this evening informing the Vicercy that His Majesty's Government agree with the proposal of holding the next meeting of the Federal Structure Committee in London from 29th June.

The plenary session of the Round Table Conference will start in London in the first week of September after the Parliamentary recess.—A. P.

MOPLAH LEADER IN BOMBAY.



Janab Abdur Rahman, the Moplah Congress leader, fourth from the left, who was received by Congress workers on his arrival at Victoria Terminus on Tuesday. Counsic.

"NEW LINK IN THE CHAIN OF INDIA'S BONDAGE"

"Death-knell Of Business In India".

A GREAT INJUSTICE TO INDIAN INVESTORS.

HOW THE NEW STERLING LOAN IS LOOKED AT IN INDIA.

The reckless habit of Indian Government of borrowing money in England at high rate of interest has been universally condemned by Bombay businessmen.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterises it as "a new link in the chain of India's bondage."

Mr. Raichand D. Zaveri is not sure when the Government would have the sense of stopping this reckless borrowing and is of opinion that as long as the 18d. ratio remaining there is no prospect for Indian business.

Mr. D. C. Mehta of Messrs. Mehta, Vakil and Co., Stock Brokers, considers the new sterling loan as a great injustice to Indian investors.

There has been a considerable stir in the commercial circles of Bombay over the issue of the ten million sterling six per cent. India loan redeemable in 1933-34 at issue price. This is regarded as an unmistakable indication of the fact that Government is slowly, but surely losing its credit in the markets.

Mr. A. D. Shroff of Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, Brokers, expressing his views on the new loan to a "Chronicle" representative said:—

"As long as the Government persist in maintaining the 18d. ratio and they are unable to remit anything through the market, it is inevitable that the Government should go on raising loans in London to meet their Home charges.

As to the rate of interest even if we make the most liberal allowance for the political factor, there is no gainsaying the fact that the shrewd London financiers have been aware of the unavoidable necessity on the part of Government to borrow in London for meeting their Home charges, and this gives them an opportunity to fleece Government in regard to the terms of borrowing.

From London advices received this morning, it is clear that the loan has been issued on terms more liberal than may be justified by the prices of similar loans. The inevitable effect has been that the loans issued last year which were quoting higher premium have all been marked down. For instance, the 6 per cent. 1932-33 loan which was quoting at 102 has been marked down to 101-1/2 sellers. Similarly 6 per cent. 1935-36 loan is now quoted at 99-1/2 from the previous day's quotation 100-1/4.

by this new six per cent loan floated in England to-day and it will increase our zest and intensity for safeguards and more safeguards and more safeguards at the Round Table Conference. This is the fifth year since foreign borrowing had to be resorted to after the stabilization of rupee at 18d. and I am afraid we have not seen the end of it yet.

MUCH VAUNTED CREDIT.

The much-vaunted credit of India of which we are always reminded does not seem to be reflected in the rate of interest when it is remembered that nowadays in England and other European countries money seems to be as cheap as drug in the markets. The fact that it is a short term loan brings little consolidation inasmuch as it adds to the floating debt of India which in the form of Treasury Bills has now reached enormous proportions. The only difference between the Treasury bills and such loans is that while the treasury bills are for a few months, loans are for a few years.

SHOCKING MISMANAGEMENT.

The mismanagement of India's finances has now reached shocking and scandalous lengths. The Finance Member has always vigorously defended the new ratio and every day shows more and more clearly that the ratio is at the bottom of many of India's ills to-day. The Hilton-Young Commission had said that the price level would remain at 157 as against 100 of 1914 and it is admitted that it has now fallen by at least 30 points. For this reason alone if not for anything else, it is time that Sir George Schuster revised his opinion about the wisdom of the new ratio.

The repayment of India's debt has been continued at a rate which is at least four times as large as that of British repayment and one mus tremember that the British debt is almost entirely non-productive war debt. A huge amount of over six crores of rupees is being spent towards debt demeption thus maintaining taxation at an unduly high level so that with excessive taxation and unnatural ratio and extravagant terms of foreign borrowing India has reached a level of economic depression for which there is hardly any parallel much less any excuse.

ARTIFICIAL RATIO CAUSE OF ALL EVIL.

Mr. Raichand D. Zaveri, of Messrs. Chaganlal Zaveri & Co., Bombay, in the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, said:—

The announcement of the Sterling Loan was expected in our Market since the last week. It is not a matter of surprise, as this is the usual practice adopted by the Government of India to borrow money at any cost either in India and preferably in England.

Another announcement of the Rupee Loan will be made in the course of a few weeks, and also one will not be surprised to hear the third announcement of a Sterling Loan in the month of November or December of the current year. To borrow in England at 6 per cent sounds very bad for India when the Bank of England rate of interest is 2½ per cent.

The policy adopted by the Government of India to borrow money eithed here or in England with both hands empty, does not lead one to understand when this reckless borrowing in different shapes will cease. The Government coold have got ample money by borrowing in India on the 6 per cent. basis instead of recklessly borrowing in England.

Unless and until this artificial ratio of 1s. 6d. is not modified, business generally in India, although it is in a dying state, will no longer survive.

GREAT INJUSTICE TO INDIAN INVESTORS

Mr. D. C. Mehta, of Messrs. Mehta, Vakil and Co., Stock-brokers, in the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, said:—

The New Loan is not likely to be popular, as the peopple have scorched their fingers over the previous issues. Speculative interest is now conspicuous by its absence, and allp the more so, as investors and dealers can get other securities with equal, if not beter, terms. The 6 per cent. 1933-36 Rupee Loan is to-day quoting Rs. 100-8, and compares very favourably over the ppresent new issue, as the Income-tax botheration has not to be encountered. The great injustice to Indian investors is the want of enfacement rights, which are denied us on Sterling Loans, whereas British investors can always have all the rupee securities enfaced to London.

In reply to further questions Mr. Mehta regretted that it was a pity that our leaders have not tackeld this point and devoted thpe attention it deserves, not only from the point of view of investors but also in support of Banking developments. The present financial position of the Government shows that by 1937 the Government will have to refund about Rs. 230 crores of rupee debts, and it will require a great deal of ingenuity and tact for the Government to make its future loan a success.

ONE MORE LINK IN INDIA'S BONDAGE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the subject of the new loan said:

"One more link has been added to the chain of India's bondage

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CUTCH POLICE.

—:o:—

Certificates Of Violence To Prisoners Obtained.

(From Our Correspondent).

NALIYA (Cutch), May 18.

Workers released on bail by the Court after police commitment were recently rearrested on a different charge and it is alleged violence and torture was used in custody. It is further alleged that the prisoners were forced to walk 28 miles in the blazing sun with handcuffs. Sjts. Soorji Valabhdas, Gokaldas Khimji and Jivani visited the prisoners in custody. A certificate attesting to violence was obtained in court by a panch measure. All were released on bail by the court and a surety demanded from other public workers. Among the release are Sjt. Hariram, Jamnadas and Velubha.

WELCOME TO MR. RAJWADE.

Swaraj For Masses Not Classess

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, May 19.

Feelings of much satisfaction prevails at Mr. R. S. Rajwade's release and every one appears jubilant. Extensive preparations are being made to welcome Mr Rajwade who is expected to come here this evening by 7 p.m. train or to-morrow morning.

Mr. Rajwade was detained by the Bijapur public who gave him a very rousing reception. It is understood that a big public meeting is arranged to-day at Bijapur to congratulate Mr. Rajwade on his long-due release.

SWARAJ FOR MASSES.

Addressing a very largely attended public meeting held here yesterday at 8 p.m. with Mr Vibhute, Secretary, Sholapur Youth League in the chair, Dr. Ruikar of Nagpur and Mr. Sardesai of the Sabarmati Ashram commented upon some Karachi Congress resolutions and told the audience that Swaraj was not meant for the capitalists but for the upli.ft of labouring masses. They said that there would be no Swaraj Government worth the name unless proper means were found to all eviate their sufferings by bettering their conditions.

Students Arrested For Possessing Bombs.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 19.

A report has been received, that several students have been arrested at Kabul on the charge of being in possession of bombs.—A. P.

"Laughing Girls" Who Were Asked "Not To Spoil Their Pretty Faces"

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG PINNED TO C. I. D. OFFICER'S COAT.

Oh! These Are "Bombay Congress Police"!

TEA AND JOKES IN CHARGE-ROOM.

Amusing Revelations In Sergeant Mackenzie's Case.

"The girls were laughing, cracking jokes and chit-chatting. ..... They ordered tea in the charge room and asked me when I was leaving the job" ..... "Once while I was having tea in the Persian-Indian Restaurant, Girgaum, Miss Krishnakumari came up to my table and pinned a national flag to my coat".

These were some of the statements made by Sub-Inspector Kamath of the C. I. D. while giving evidence in Sergeant Mackenzie case.

"Don't spoil your pretty faces by saying that" was the reply of Mr. Mackenzie to the girls when one of them referring to the B. C. P. (Bombay City Police) badge on his shoulder-strap said that the letters meant "Bombay Congress Police".

All the police officers had one uniform way of describing the way the girls took up on their arrest—They were talking, joking and laughing."

Superintendent Homes and Inspector Naden also gave evidence for the defence. "The girls were enjoying themselves in their own way," said Mr. Naden.

Hearing in the case against Sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare, in which they stand charged under section 509 I.P.C. with insult to the women who were arrested on October 26 last year and detained in the Esplanade Police lock-up, was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. B. T. Desai pleader for the complainant wanted to call Mr. Padhye, an advocate, to give evidence. Mr. Velinkar strongly objected to the calling of Mr. Padhye on the ground that Mr. Padhye was sitting all the time in the Court and was taking notes. He was also instructing Mr. Desai.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Desai as to what he had to say in reply to the objection. Mr. Desai said that Mr. Pandvhe's evidence would be only with reference to his having moved in the matter when he came to know about the incident.

NOT FAIR TO ACCUSED.

The Magistrate observed that although he could not prevent Mr. Desai if he wanted to call Mr. Padhye as a witness, he felt that it would not be fair to the accused in view of the fact that Mr Padhye was all along present in the Court taking notes and instructing Mr. Desai.

Mr. Desai informed the Court that in view of the objection raised by the defence he had decided not to call Mr. Padhye for giving evidence.

MACKENZIE'S STATEMENT

Sergeant Mackenzie was then called upon to make a statement. He said the women who were arrested on Octoger 26 morning at the Azad Maidan, at the time of the flag salutation ceremony, were detained in the Esplanade Police lock-up. At 5-30 p.m. they were brought to the charge room when he took down their names and other particulars and entered them into the Station Register. They were charged under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and also under the Local Act.

ACCUSED'S DENIAL

Magistrate: Did yuo utter the words "Oh there are so many unmarried girls and I am a bachelor. I can get one. Oh, lovely pretty, sweet misses, what can I say?"

Accused:—I did not.

Magistrate:—Did you use any words to that effect?

Accused:—No.

Accused further stated that about 12 midnight on the day in question he, Vichare and a head constable went to the men's lock up, the last one to the right, as he was informed that two men who were in the lock-up and who had been wounded in the affray in the morning were clamouring to go to hospital. As one of the duties of the police officer in charge of the Police Station is to render assistance to any person who is sick in the lock up, he thought it best to go there.

WHAT WAS THE TALK ABOUT

On gong to the lock-up he saw that they were quiet and so he returned. Vichare was slightly in front and the accused and the Head Constable followed him. While he was passing the women's lock-up he heard a remark in Maruthi addressed to Vichare, but he could not understand it. He asked Vichare what was the talk about.

Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar was just standing near the door and having water from a jar. Miss Leila Sayed was then standing near the door.

THIS HOUR OF NIGHT!

While on their return when the accused was questioning Vichare Miss Leila Sayed who was lying down yet got up excitedly and asked, "What are you doing here at this hour of the night." He could not say if those were the exact words, but they were certainly to that effect.

Accused further said that seeing her excited condition he told Vichare to move on and they went away. He did not use such words as are imputed to him.

A "FRIEND" OF THE FAMILY

On questioning Vichare about the same matter when it came before the Court he (Vichare) told the accused that he was a friend of Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar's family and that was why he was speaking to her.

Yeshwant Savalaram Vichare, the second accused in his statement said that he was a Havaldar. He was on duty at the Esplanade Police Station on October 26 last year. At about 12 midnight he had been to the lock-up with Sergeant McKenzie. He went to the men's lock-up and saw a man sleeping near the door. He asked him what was the noise and was told that two volunteers who were badly wounded in the head in the morning wanted to go to the Hospital.

These men were taken to the hospital in the morning and after treatment they were brought back He was told that they were clamouring for going there again. On inquiries he came to know that it was not necessary to take them to hospital then and so he returned back.

When they returned he was a little ahead and Sergeant McKenzie and the head constable followed him.

BITING BUGS.

When he was passing from the women's cell Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar called him. She was then drinking water from a jar. She asked the accused if he had seen her brother and the accused replied in the negative, saying that he had not met him till then.

Then the accused asked her why they (the women) had not gone to sleep and she said that it was very warm and bugs were troubling them.

At that time four or five women were standing there. Leila Sayed was one of them. She came to the door and said something to Ser-

(Continued on page 7.)

NO MARTIAL LAW FOR BURMA.

"Heavy Casualties" Among Rebels.

BENN OPTIMISTIC.

RUGBY, May 20.

A statement on the situation in Burma was made in the Commons by Mr. Wedgwood Been, Secretary of State for India. The most important recent event was the discovery of four camps, probably of rebels, in the jungles in Insein District, which were destroyed after heavy casualties among the rebels who fled. The effect of this success might be far-reaching.

Monsoon had commenced in Lower Burma and it was hoped that the situation would quieten down. But Mr. Benn concluded: "On the economic side position remained difficult. Rangoon press message says that Burma Government to-day announced that the situation had been reviewed in consultation with military authorities who did not advise martial law. The General staff had worked out a plan to prevent rebels from penetrating into Upper Burma during rains".—B. O. W.

SURPRISE ATTACK

RANGOON, May 20.

A surprise attack by a number of rebels on the Crown forces in camp early morning yesterday in the dark is reported from Henzada, resulting in one sepoy being killed and another seriously wounded.

Three sepoys, one sub-Inspector of Police and two constables were slightly injured while one rebel was killed. One gun stolen from Letu outpost was recovered. The rebels are believed to have been of the same party who attacked Letu outpost recently. They attacked the police camp, killing the sentry and firing at the camp for an hour and half under cover of the trees. At dawn the rebels were seen running away carrying their injured.

Thayetmyo reports that a party of the Burma Rifles and the Military police met ninety rebels at Kyaukme on 18th May. Seven rebels were killed in the engagement and two rebels captured. The Government forces suffered no casualty.—A. P.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, May 20.

In addition to the names already published, it is understood that the Hon. Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan of Hoti has been appointed member of the Frontier Regulations Committee.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 20.

Previous Closing Rate	9.11
To-day's Opening Rate	9.27
Difference	plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	9.30
Difference	plus .19
Broach Expectation A-M	Rs. 176
Broach Expectation J-A.	Rs. 182

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 20.

Previous Closing Rate	4.97
To-day's Opening Rate	4.93
Difference	—.4
To-day's Closing Rate	4.99
Difference	Plus .2

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 20.

Silver Ready	12-5/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	12-9/16
Higher	1/16

BOMBAY PRICES.

Tone of Market:—India bought.

Bombay, May 20.

1st Settlement	42	1	0
2nd Settlement	42	10	0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—AGENTS for a well-known free Insurance Scheme for Bombay, having past experience of this line. Apply immediately stating qualification along with testimonials, if any, to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3077

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING CANVASSERS for Swadeshi Cigarettes, for up-country on Commission and pay. Apply to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5073

WANTED—CANDIDATES for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on -/2/- stamps—TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for newly invented hygienic, snow-white glass, Whispering Mouthpieces for Telephones. Big profits. Sole rights. Mohile Co. Ghatkopar, G. I. P.
A R 5074

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS for Swadeshi Hand Woven Cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. For terms apply with anna stamp. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R5023

WANTED for Life Department of New India Assurance Co., Ltd., (India's largest General Insurance Co., established in Bombay in 1919), an ORGANIZER for C. P. and Berar. Salary upto Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Persons having experience of Life Assurance business need only apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A 3023

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS for a First Class Life Office for important Stations of Gujarat Kathiawar, Rajputana, and Central India. Apply Box No. 926 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5055

Matrimonial

A PATRIOTIC, educated and renowned Business Expert, well-settled in Central India wants to marry, in exquisite love, an agreeable, beautiful and accomplished Maharashtra Brahmin Desh Sevika, aged about 25, efficient housewife and leading public worker. Supply fullest particulars in strict confidence to Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5067

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

PROFESSOR SHROFF'S New York Cotton, double will pay Rs. 310 by investing ten. Last week five days' correct forecast, opposite "Pigeonstand" 5, Mint Road, near G.P.O.
R5056

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 7,000 feet of 2-3/4 inch internal diameter rubber lined, flaxen canvas fire-hose in fifty feet lengths, without couplings.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on the 11th June, 1931 not later than 1 P. M. (B.T.) All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for Fire Hose."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 725 (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per set to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. COOMBS,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla.
Bombay, 21st May, 1931.
3033.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN by our clients to the above Company of the loss of Policy, numbered 8725 on the life of GAJANAN BAPUJI KOTHARE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with the above Company within one month from this date.

Bombay, 20th May, 1931.
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignees of the above Policy.
3034.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire ropes, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades augers, spanners screws, jacks, anvils, vices, benches, wrought iron chains, canvas hose, gas and pipe fittings, lavatory fittings, gate, street and gas lamps and regulators, powrahs, shovels, leather and rubber scrap, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, packing cases, wooden reels kerosene oil tins 5 and 10 gallon drums, buckets, wooden casks, water, oil and flushing tanks, basins, wheels, axles, metal sheets, steel barrels, zinc and tin scrap, electric materials canvas and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, some few pieces of tourist, furniture, typewriters, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SPARKLING COMEDY.
"RILEY THE COP".
With
LOUISE FAZENDA and FARRELL MACDONALD.

THE EMPRESS
6-30, and 9-45 P. M.
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT SCREEN DRAMA.
SHOW BOAT
with
LAURA LA. PLANTE JOSEPH SCHILD KRANT & Others

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SECOND WEEK.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
His Latest Comedy Talkie.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P. M.
GREATEST AVIATION CLASSIC
The "Dawn Patrol"
Featuring RICHARD BARTHELMESS, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. and All-Star Cast.

THE CAPITOL To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Happiest, Snappiest, Peppiest Picture in Town!
LOVE IN THE ROUGH
With
Robert Montgomery & Dorothy Jordan
Also
STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY in BRATS

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
AN ALL-TALKING FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA.
Fox movietone drama
COMMON CLAY
WITH
CONSTANCE BENNET
AND
LEW AYERS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.

PATHE CINEMA
4, 6-30 & 10.
The Greatest Circus Picture Ever Screened
CHESTER CONKLIN
BEN TURPIN
DOROTHY BURGESS
NICK STUART
ROBERT EDESON
with
HELEN TWELVETREES
and
FRED SCOTT
of
Grand Parade Fame
and
A HOST OF OTHERS
in
SWING HIGH
Six New Song Hits
With my guitar and you
There's happiness over the hill
Do you think that I could grow on you
Shoo the hoo-doo away
It must be love
The farmer's daughter.
All Talking—Singing.
DON'T MISS
This Great Show
SWING HIGH
at
PATHE CINEMA
ALSO
THE CUP FINAL
WEST BROMWICH ALBION 2, BIRMINGHAM 1.

INCOME-TAX
AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms
UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
135-497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22971.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 20.

Scarcity of cotton is now having its effect on our market. Absence of staple cotton has made it impossible to force tenders and the difference between Broach A./M. and J./A. is narrowing and it is expected that in the near future there will be practically no discount. In spite of weaker advices from New York our market is keeping very steady. There are no sellers and shorts are anxious to cover. Broach J./A. prices were expected to open at Rs. 176 but opened firm at Rs. 178. At this level there was a move by some bears to depress prices. Prices declined to Rs. 176/12 and all offerings were readily absorbed by general buying and short covering. The tone of the market was firm. Liverpool opened firm at a decline of 4 points and rates after advancing to Rs. 179/8 ruled quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 174/4
Broach J/A. 179/8
New Broach 193/8
Oomra May 155/8
Oomra July 158/4
New Oomra D/J. 165/4
Bengal May 143
Bengal July 143

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 20.

May	132.80—1.40
August	124.70—1.20
November	120.00—0.50

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, May 20.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	900	45,800
Oomra May	1,100	7,500
Bengal May.		

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 20.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales,

	Yesterday.	This year
Kaandeso	10	315,132
Central India	198	134,674
Barsi and Nagar	30	163,381
Hyderabad-Gaorani	185	81,810
Berar	1,708	563,058
Central Provinces	485	360,127
Total Oomras	2,598	1,798,182
Dhollera	2,985	192,673
N.-W. Provinces	101	88,791
Rajputana		41,359
Sind-Punjab	196	113,243
Broach	1,821	279,319
Coompta & Dharwar	594	58,027
Westerns-Northerns	268	28,906
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	485	24,002
Persian		310
American		79,017
Egyptian & African	63	233,341
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		190
Total	9,114	2,907,404

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 20.
-st Sept. to 14th May
1st Sept. to 14th May
Yesterday.

		This year
Europe	1,842	496,926
Japan & China	7,800	1,380,083
Coast Ports		17,339
Up-country by Rail		153,238
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		41,995
Total	9,642	2,089,641

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, May 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd	21	4	0
Silver Ready	42	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	42	10	0
Silver 2nd	42	2	0

STOCKS AND SHARES

NARROW TRADING SESSION.

Quiiet And DULL.

Bombay, May 20.

The special feature of the today's session was absence of business. Neither speculators nor investors are interested in the market at present. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Such dull conditions were never experienced in the past fifteen years and several brokers are not able to do any brokerage business for days together. They are not anxious even to attend the ring as prices do not undergo any change. Some brokers are doing jobbing business and other professionals are doing nothing. In the absence of speculative enterprise present values are more or less nominal. Mills shares opened quiet and without any important change closed at about opening level. Bombay Burmas and Tata Hydros were quiet while Tata Steel Ordinary shares ruled a shade better. There was somewhat improved demand for Imperial Bank shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 20.
Bombay Dyeing 681; 83; 81; 82
Century 231; 33; 30; 28; 30
Colaba 102
Crescent 68
Fazul 376; 77; 76-14
Indore 356; 55
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 331; 33; 32
New Great 146; 45
Pearl 232; 24; 31
Simplex 62; 61-14
Swadeshi 267; 70; 69
Burma 430; 26; 26; 26
Hydro 105-10
Tram 114-6
Def. 277; 75
Ord. 21-2; 8; 4; 2; 4
Bundi 13
Indian 157; 56; 57
Katni Ord. 157
Alcock 183; 81; 83; 83-2

MILLS.
Bombay, May 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	2-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	682-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	230
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	333-12
100 Colaba	102-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	68-12
250 Currim.	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D	0-5
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	376-14
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore Malwa	355
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
10 Kasloorchand	8-0
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	133-12
250 Laxmi	200
100 Madhowji	22-8
50 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	512-8
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	145
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabhani	136-4
100 Parel	231-4
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-14
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1870
250 Simplex	61-14
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	268-2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	677-
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-4
30-25 Central	14-12
£10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1057-8
500 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	81-4
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	157-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	645
100 Katni	157-8
10 Punjab P.	8-11
10 Punjab	8
100 Punjab	8
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	7/8
15 New India	16-8
200-100 Oriental	1645
10 Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Val.	572-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1090
1000 Tata Power	417-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	797-8
100 Amritsar Patti	110
100 Central Provinces	77
100 Dho. Barramati	87
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Bhon.	80
500 Tapti Valley	023-12

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-12
30 Tata Steel D.	275
75 Tata Steel	21-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	183-2
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	181-4
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol.	2-12
125 Bom. Burma Old	426-4
50 Bom. Burma New	159-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	141-4
15 Scindia	6-13-6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt.	63-7-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 20.

	Bales.
Khandesh	10
Central India	198
Barsi/Nugger	30
Hyderabad-Gaorani	165
Berar	1,708
Central Provinces	485
Dhollera	2,985
N.-W. Provinces	101
Sind-Punjab	196
Broach	1,821
Compta/Dharwar	594
Westerns/Northerns	268
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	485
Egyptians	68
Cotton	9,114
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,118
Linseed	6,971
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	40
Gingellyseeds	75
Groundnuts	5,261
Castorseeds	6,755
Rice	69,752
Myrabollams	1,550
Cottonseeds	8,411
Mowraseeds	3
Gram	1,002
Joowar	6,694
Barley	94
	Tons.
Coal	6,852

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 20.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sind-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140.
Wardha-Hingt Fine	165
Nagpur Sayner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	160
Amraoti Fine	155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	150
Khandesh Fine	150
Muthia Fine	150
Muthia F.G.	140
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Sailu F.G.G.S.	150
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	160
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	170
Broach F.G.	176
Westerns M.G.	240
Compta Good	220
Jinja	285
Busoga	300

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, May 20.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 379/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Socoanut Cake Ready Rs. 69/ per ton.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 May
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks T T 1/5 25/32 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May 15th June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 16th June 15th July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 16th July 15th Aug.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 9/38
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Buying D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Buying D D 156 1/8
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
JAVA—
Banks Buying D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 17/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 11/16 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 19th inst.
London/Paris 124.35 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 19th inst.
London/Italy 92. 90 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 18th inst. £4-4-9 3/4 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 7/8 18th inst. 12 9/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 13/16 18th inst. 12 1/2 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/8 18th inst. 27 1/2 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 p. c. 18th inst. 2 1/8 p. c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 p. c. 18th inst. 2 1/4 p. c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c..
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 p. c. 3 Mos 5 p. c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quiet steady. India and China sold. Bears covering, Market closed with buyers at the quotation.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, May 20.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/15
4 per cnt Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/1
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/1
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/11
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8

FORWARD RATES.
2nd June settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/7/6
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/9/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, May 20.
3 Months Discounts 2 1/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Call Money 6 per cent.
One Month 5-1/4 p.c.
Three Months 4 1/2
Six Months 4 p.c.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, May 20.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/6 Closing Rs. 32/11
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/ Lowest Rs. 32/13 Closing Rs. 33/5/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/ Closing Rs. 30/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 31/3 Lowest Rs. 30/15 Closing Rs. 31/9

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FEDERATION AND INDIAN RESPONSIBILITY

SANKEY SCHEME ANALYSED

The following is the concluding portion of the lecture on the Sankey Scheme and Indian Federation delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi at Poona on Sunday last:—

A study of the federal constitutions go to show that, in spite of these theoretical considerations, every federal government is vested with certain privileges and powers in order to make the federation successful and effective.

Though the Constitution of the United States of America the reserve of powers, in law, vested in the States, the Federal Government enjoys large powers of control and guidance and exercises direct authority over the citizens. By Article I of the Constitution, the States purport to grant certain powers to the Federal Government; and by the Tenth Amendment the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. And yet the Federal Government guarantees to every State a republican form of government. It protects each of the States against invasion; on the application of the legislature or of the executive, protects the States against domestic violence; possesses concurrent powers to legislate with regard to taxation and judicial powers; interferes with a State to give effect to a federal law; and exercises not only specific executive functions but all powers essential to preserve and protect its own existence and that of the States, and the constitutional relation of the States to itself and to one another.

Sections 9 and 10 of Article 1, again, impose very important limitations on the powers of the State. And Chief Justice Marshall in the well-known case of M'Culloch v. Maryand propounded the doterine of 'implied powers' whereby the Federal Government can make laws not only for specified federal objects but for all purposes which are appropriate and plainly adopted to and not inconsistent with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. This decision puts an end to the doctrine "that the States could thwart and cripple under pretence of co-ordinate sovereignty, the sovereign power of the United States."

POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC.

If we now turn to the constitution of the German Republic, the latest and perhaps the most well-considered of modern constitutions, we find that that the representatives should be elected by the universal, secret and direct suffrage of all German citizens, both men and women, according to the principles of proportional representation. The Federal Government possesses not only exclusive jurisdiction over certain subjects, concurrent jurisdiction over another set of subjects but legislative authority to lay down general principles in regard to diverse matters of importance. In addition to an exclusive jurisdiction over Foreign affairs, Army ,Navy, Posts, Telegraphs, and Customs, it administers the whole transport system which has thus become a function of the Central Government; has jurisdiction over civil and criminal law; regulates labour conditions and social questions such as insurance, poor relief and protection of maternity, infancy, childhood and adolescence; legislates in regard to Commerce, Trade, Industry, and Mining and socialization of natural resources and business enterprizes; and lays down general principles of financial legislation of the State. It can take possession of all sources of revenue with this proviso if any source of revenue formerly belonged to the States, it must have consideration for the financial requirements of such States. It has its own administrative service throughout Germany to execute the laws in respect of which it enjoys exclusive jurisdiction and can send out commissioners to the States to supervise the execution of federal laws.

It must therefore be realized that as soon as an All-India Federal Government comes into existence the Provinces and the States become part of its political order and have no existence except as its members, and if it is to justify its existence, must have all the powers necessary to maintain the order.

THE SANKEY SCHEME.

I shall now examine some of the aspects of the scheme proposed by the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference (which for the sake of convenience I have referred to as the Sankey Scheme). In effect the Sankey Scheme divides the Government of India into three compartments: (i) Reserved, (ii) Federal and (iii) Central.

Under the scheme it is proposed to put up an All-India legislature and an executive responsible to it.

(i) The government so constituted will be federal as regards the States.

(ii) As to the Provinces, it will be (a) federal in federal subjects and (b) central in central subjects which have not been federalised and provincial subjects which are subject to the control of the Central legislature now.

The State representatives who will support the federal cabinet and who according to some are to participate in the discussion relating to the Provinces will have the avantage of interfering in the affairs of the Provinces without being their representatives at all. And the British Indian representatives can never guide or control the affairs of the States except in federal matters and will have to resort to stirring up a kind of revolution in the States before they can achieve some desirable change in their internal affairs. It is easy to realize the jealousy, the conflict of interests and loyalties, the unsettled existence which this scheme will give rise to. And if the States' representatives combine with the Governor-General, British India will have again to commence a desparate struggle by means of direct action before it can achieve real freedom. This Federal Government will be divided against itself, unable to stimulate or consolidate the constructive forces in the nation; a prey to ceaseless intrigues; impotent as to the 'reserved' compartment, feeble as to the 'federal,' federal only in name and partly unrepresentative as to the 'central'; a misshapen three-headed monster.

The only remedy is to put the Provinces and the States on an equal footing in regard to the nature and extent of autonomy; certain subjects, as irreducible minimum of autonomy should be allocated to the federating units both for legislative and executive control. All other subjects should be federalised but the Federal Government should have varying degrees of legislative and executive authority with reference to each federating unit. These subjects could be distributed under four heads:

(1) Those in regard to which it has both legislative and executive control;

(2) Those in regard to which it legislates and federating units has the power of execution subject to federal supervision;

(3) Those in regard to which it can legislate only as regards fundamental principles (norms);

(4) Those in regard to which the previous sanction of the Federal Government is necessary.

The Sankey Scheme, curiously enough, ignores the constitutional doctrine that a federal government must have direct legal relations with all its citizens who should with reference to the state enjoy equality of status and equality of protection. A Federal State for India has no meaning unless there is a uniform citizenship.

JUDICIAL CONTROL OVER LEGISLATION.

The Sankey Committee was so busy discussing safeguards and in looking after the interests of the British and the States that evidently it had very little time to discuss the scheme of a Supreme Federal Court. In paragraph 39 of the Report it is vaguely stated as follows:—

"It seems equally evident that in matters affecting more than one Province of British India, even where they relate to subjects classified as Provincial, there must be some authority capable of resolving disputes and of co-ordinating policy when uniformity of policy is in the interests of India as a whole, and the sub-Committee consider that the constitution should recognise this authority as vesting in the Federal Government and should make suitable provision for its exercise."

It could not have escaped the learned authors that judicial control over state legislation is an essential part of an effective Federation, for it maintains the constitutional divsion of legislative powers of the Federal Government and the State Governments; further, it affords the only machinery for keeping peace between the Federal Government and the States, between the States themselves and within the States. It establishes the rule of law and saves the States and their citizens from the thraldom of official discretion. A federal constitution for India will necessarily bring in its train a conflict of interests and rights and in order to secure permanence and smooth working they must be determined according to recognised principle of law.

THE JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURT.

The traditions of the British Parliamentary sovereignty militate against investing the Courts of Law with the duty of maintaining the integrity of the constitution; but I have no doubt that both the States and British India will welcome a Federal Court for such purpose. The States particularly, I am sure, will welcome the idea of having their relations with the Government of India and their relations interse decided by an ben tribunal rather than in the office of the Political Secretary or by the law officersof the Government of India. But three questions of importance arise in connection with the institution of a Federal Supreme Court, viz:

(1) whether it should be a final Court of Appeal from the decisions of the High Courts in British India.

(2) whether it should have some kind of appellate jurisdiction over the judicial courts in the States and

(3) whether it should have jurisdiction to decide cases where a Province or a State contests the claim of the Federal Government to execute a federal law.

INDIAN RESPONSIBILITY—ITS MEANING.

I now come to the second essential of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact viz., Indian Responsibility. 'Responsible Government' may mean as was once contended by Sir Malcolm Hailey, a government responsible to a legislature with limited or restricted powers. But barring reactionaries, it is difficult now to find responsible politicians who will contend that responsible Government in India means anything but 'responsible self-government' or a form of government in which the executive is responsible to a popularly elected legislature—a meaning applied to it with reference to the Dominions of the British Commonwealth. But 'Indian responsibility' appears to me to be a word of wider import than 'responsible government in India'; it can only mean responsibility to India as a nation or to Indians as a people. If the meaning which I put upon these words is correct the Pact has a much more far-reaching significance than any other state document. The Federal Government in India is not merely to be responsible to the legislatures but to the people of India. The responsibility for the Federal Government of India will in future rest upon Indians themselves' says the Sankey Report. The word implies, perhaps unintentionally, the recognition of the conception of popular sovereignty as understood by modern statesman. The older doctrine, first propounded by Sieyes, was that the popular legislature represented the sovereignty of the people; but modern political theory maintains that sovereignty cannot be delegated as it remains with the whole body of citizens who ,as far as possible, are to take a direct part in the work of government. It is in the light of this theory that universal suffrage and proportional representation are introduced in modern constitutions so as to make the legislature a true reflection of the nation's will. I do not propose to elaborate this part of the discussion but on the other hand the words of the Pact are wide enough to permit of universal suffrage, proportional representation and direct legislation. On the other, they exclude the possibility of the Federal Government being responsible to any legislature which does not represent India as a whole or the people of India.

But the constitution proposed by the Sankey Committee does not give India even a responsible Government as is known to the Dominions. The position in constitutional law is very clear—

What is characteristic of the Dominions is that they possess legislatures of which at least one chamber is wholly elective, and that while they are subject to the legal supremacy of Parliament, the Crown cannot legislate for them by Order in Council. In these respects they are legally distinguishable from the vast majority of the Crown Colonies. It is from this legal status of possessing an elective legislature with exclusive right to tax that the political status of the self-governing Dominion with ministerial responsibility has taken its rise.

Under the Sankey Scheme, first, the executive is made almost irremovable; secondly, neither of the proposed Chambers is a popularly elected legislature. If the Lower Chamber is not fully elected, the constitution can never be acceptable under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact for it would certainly lack the element of Indian responsibility.

THE STATES AND RESPONSIBILITY.

It appears that the most strenuous fight will be centred on this question but if the Gandhi-Irwin Pact is to be carried out there is no other alternative but to make the Lower Chamber a popular one. Even the States must face facts as they are. Apart from the legal question, a Chamber constituted on popular lines can alone speak for the nation and in modern times can hope to control its fate. Nothing else will satisfy the triumphant spirit of nationalism which dominates the land.

However defective the Sankey Scheme may be, it must be recognised that the author of the report were handling a very difficult situation. The Indian Rulers were very cautious, anxious to get rid of Paramountcy but equally anxious not to relax their autocratic rule. The British Indian politicans were bewildered; they could not get responsibility without the aid of the State's and they did not like a federation with the States dominating it. The Conservatives were hostile, the Liberals cautious, the Labourites helpless. And above all India was ablaze with civil disobedience —with Gandhiji, the only man who could deliver the goods, plying a lonely takli in the Yeravda jail in supreme unconcern. Perhaps the communal trouble may be over; perhaps the Indian rulers may no longer dread the advent of democracy in their States. But no Federation will succeed or will satisfactorily solve the Indian problem unless India is a Federal State—

(1) enjoying Dominion Status with legislative authorty 'as plenary and as ample within the limits prescribed by statute as the British Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed or could bestow;'

(ii) with power to lay down fundamental principles in a large variety of subjects which vitally affect the life of the nation;

(iii) with power, in matters federal to deal directly with citizens, enjoying uniformity of status and rights;

(iv) with an element of responsibility represented by an executive responsible to an elective second chamber;

(v) with a judiciary to maintain the integrity of the constitution and to settle conflict of authority;

(vi) with power to execute federal laws, and to maintain peace and good government.

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The Right Theatre
—:o:—
Must Give To The Public

The Right Space, Seat And Ventilation.

II

Mr. A. A. Walter, of the Pathe India Theatres Ltd., continues his discussion and suggestions for the improvement of conditions in theatreland. Last time he discussed the "marvels of sound." This week he discusses the question of the right theatre for the playgoer. Next week he will speak about "Putting Over The Show."

The remarks in connection with the technical side of the reproduction of sound pictures, cover a very wide area, and each point can be elaborated upon to almost any length.

Now comes the question of the theatres themselves and the comfort given, or the lack of comfort, to the public. There is no doubt that all that, if a person is perfectly comfortable, that person enjoys the picture very much more than he would do if no effort was made to make him comfortable.

Perhaps the most important point is the seating accommodation. In modern theatres, of course every thing is done to avoid obstruction, so that from every seat in the theatre the picture is visible. For instance, take a theatre with a flat auditorium. A short man sitting behind a tall man, either sees nothing or goes away with a pain in the neck. If the same auditorium is sloped sufficiently, the short man sees the whole of the show without effort. The seating, in connection with comfort, is a difficult problem in India. Some people favour a cane seat or wooden seat without any upholstery, due to the fact that in a climate such as this anything which tends to hold heat, or increase heat, is unsatisfactory. Also, the upholstered seat is liable to collect vermin, and is certainly more difficult to keep in good condition.

These are difficulties which can be overcome, and it has already been tried, with definitely good effect, to use upholstered seats, and it then becomes the duty of the theatre management to see that they are kept properly cleaned.

Leg space another very big point which, perhaps, has not generally been realised. If one sits in a cramped position for two hours, especially if it is particularly warm, the picture has got to be a good one if that person comes out having thoroughly enjoyed himself.

As far as India and the tropics are concerned, the cooling of the theatre plays a big part and, until quite recently, had been neglected. There are now two theatres in India which have a proper cooling system, the systems in use are (1) a system by which the air is cooled to the desired temperature, and (2) a system by which the air is changed every few minutes. No. 1 is very much more expensive than No. 2, but it is not always the best.

If, for instance, you go into a theatre and the temperature is 15 degrees or 20 degrees below the temperature outside you will probably feel uncomfortably cold, and stand an excellent risk of catching a chill when you return to the open air. It is not, therefore, always advisable to keep the temperature in the theatre very low. Really, the most important point is to avoid the air becoming foul, and this is done by forcing fresh air into the theatre and extracting the foul air from the top. Fans then become necessary when the temperature outside is very high. At the same time, taking it all round, this is probably the most satisfactory method.

In regard to No. 1 method, fans are unnecessary. This is an advantage in some respects but, although it is popularly supposed that the presence of fans seriously effects sound, this is not the case. If a fan makes a noise, it distracts attention, but fans should not make noise and, provided they are properly looked after, there is no reason why they shouuld not be perfectly silent.

ed on Wide Film, we shall inevitably feel dissatisfied with the screen at present in use. Wide Film undoubtedly has a great future.

NO MORE HAPPY ENDING

1931 Will Be Sober

Amongst filmgoers 1931 may become known as the "flood" year. Hollywood is preparing to drench the cinemas with tears. The happy ending is 'demode', and the dead bodies of stars dying for their art are strewn all over the studios.

One studio alone has seven films with endings calculated to send audiences out sobbing.

In John Barrymore's "Svengali" both John and his leading lady,

SYT. A. BOSE.
Sang at the Opera House Last week.

Marian Marsh, expire. In "Woman of the World" Bebe Daniels goes to prison while her lover "dates" another girl. There are two heroes in "The Public Enemy," and both are killed. Richard Bartheimess dies in "The Finger Points," and Edward G. Robinson in "Smart Money."

Barrymore's next film, "The Genius," also has an unhappy ending. To give filmgoers a chance to choose, Warner will make two endings to "Upper Underworld"; in one of them the leading man is killed and in the other his daughter dies.

Marlene Detrich is executed in "Dishonoured," Ann Harding falls over a precipice in "East Lynne," and Paramount is making "An American Tragedy."

What a time the laundries are going to have!—"Film Weekly."

—:o:—
Screen Employees
Should Organise
—:o:—

Now when there is every reason to believe that Indian film industry has come to stay and that its great future and vast growth are only a question of few years, and also when we see that producers of Indian films have joined themselves into a kind of association, is it not high time for us employees in the industry to combine ourselves into a Union or association, just to safeguard our interests and to help the industry and art?

The stepping in of educated cultured and well-bred men and women of good social standing into the rank and file of us employees in the film industry, is a very happy sign for all concerned.

It is the duty of those educated and better placed brothers and sisters-in-art, to help and guide their less fortunate fellow workers.

The undersigned will be thankful and pleased to receive the views and suggestions of all interested in the scheme.

S. V. KRIPARAM RAHMAT.

"WIDE" FILM FUTURE
—:o:—
Unexplored Possibilities
—:o:—

London filmgoers have now had an opportunity of inspecting the much-discussed Wide Film for themselves. Most of my friends, who have seen "The Bat Whispers" at the Regal agree with me that the innovation has wonderful possibilities, especially in connection with outdoor spectacles such as "Cimarron" and "Trader Horn." Increased width of the picture means little in intimate scenes, but there is no doubt that directors when they get used to the extra space at their disposal, will be able to use it much more effectively than did Roland West in "The Bat Whispers."

It is in crowd scenes that Wide Film is likely to prove most valuable. Imagine the stupendous effect of the "Ben Hur" chariots racing across a screen nearly as wide as the theatre—or the procession of waggons crossing the desert in "The Big Trail." Once such spectacles have been presentFilm undoubtedly has a great future.

"I Pagliahi" to be shown on Saturday At The Pathe.

Mr. Navinchandra and Miss Chandri in "Solanki Shamseer", of Mehta-Luhar's at Imperial.

Miss Zebu in "The Enemy" of Sharadha's to run at Vishnu.

Miss Sulochana and Mr. Chowdhary in "Love Immortal" of Maharashtra's to run at Majestic.

Miss Zubeida and Miss Sultana in "Rupsundari" of Sharadha's at Vishnu.

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.
—:o:—
By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

"Amateur" Art.

"If you want the educated to assist the screen industry and art, they would be," said a young enlightened woman debutante for the screen, "amateurs." She is right, upto a point. The educated would begin as "amateurs." But they should not, even if they could, continue to remain "amateurs" and continue to exploit national sentiment and sympathy which always expect and seldom receive efficient advancement from the educated.

There is another region where "amateur" art exploits popular credulity and sentiment and defeats the aspirations of those building the theatre for the morrow. The "charity" shows and the shows "in aid of" educational and similar public institutions often claim attention and receive tributes for "amateur" art. In other words, these tributes almost invariably degenerate into tributes for amateurs, not for "amateur" art. The "amateurs" are not, as a rule, disciplined to respect art. Much less are they trained to understand or aim at art.

The educated "amateurs," those who aim ultimately at being professionals as well as those who approach easy road to public sympathy "in aid of" numerous "charity" show, those who assist the screen as well as those who work on the stage, should now realise that they are expected to uplift the screen and the stage by collective efficiency and personal responsibility. If they cannot live up to these expectations, they cannot, and should not, be permitted to exploit public sentiment and sympathy.

* * * *

The "Suitable Medium."

A correspondent, whose views on Indian music are published elsewhere, observes that the space on this page is not "large enough for a full discussion of this subject, nor do I think the "Bombay Chronicle" a suitable medium for controverting theories of this kind on highly technical subjects." Our correspondent is, partly, right. He is right about the limits of the space on this page. But he has not grasped, it would appear, the aim of both news and views published on this page. The main aim of this page is to educate public taste, to promote responsible work towards the highest standards in every region and aspect of Indian art which touches its freedom, growth and future advancement.

Discussions like the one initiated by our correspondent may not at the first pomp, prove very "popular". But they do set an improvement in tone. They provide an escape from the petty outlook. Long-winded theories and scholarly quibbles are certainly, not in the class of the helpful discussions this page aims at. After all, we all prefer, as our correspondent prefers, an artist to a "professor."

Our correspondent himself realises the necessity of sounding "a note of warning." The 'Bombay Chronicle" is, he may be assured, the "suitable medium" and the sounding board for all helpful notes of "warning."

* * * * *

Screen Employees

Sjt. Kirparam Rahamat's suggestion for an organisation aiming at and meant to safeguard the interests of the screen employees is none too soon. The measure is long overdue. The educated who contribute to the development of the screen are rightly expect to take the initiative They must justify their position. They must take the lead. Otherwise, there will soon be, if it is not already, only another field for exploiting underpaid and sweated, casual and ill-housed labour.

NO MORE JAZZ
American Music Renaissance

The twilight of the day of jazz is seen by Dr. James Francis Cooke of Philadelphia, editor of the music magazine, etude.

While attending a meeting of sponsors of a national society to promote music and other arts, in an interview Dr. Cooke termed jazz a "corruption of syncopation" from which "the public already is beginning to turn away."

It is in its twilight," he said "because of its deadly monotony There is a thin line of melody in it, under which there is the bump, bump of the African jungle. Because of this sickening lack of variety, the public is already beginning to turn away, not only here but in Europe also."

The editor foresees the rise of "music of a finer melodic type and better structural background"—even for syncopated dancing.

"American music is on the threshhold of its greatest renaissance," Cooke observed. "The public schools' enormous interest and the prodigious factor that the radio has become in distribution will have their effects before long."

Odeon's Indian Electric Recording.
New Records

Very recently the German Odeon Co., have issued a number o Indian records of some of the well-known artists of this presidency. The recording has been a success and is sure to meet with general approval. The records generally combine grace with tunefulness. The Poona artiste Bai Sunderabai,—who has recorded for H. M. V. before—has contributed to the Odeon a few of her favourite songs with her new record in the rag "Jogia"

(Continued in Col. 2).

(Continued from Column 5.)

"Piya Rahe Pardes". The record ought to Mrs. Hirabai Barodkar has recorded "Badhe Krishna Bol" her favourite song. Miss Indirabai offers two records in rags "Vasant" and "Shankara". Mr. Panditrao Nagarkar is also a new talent. His record is "Jake Mathura". Mr. Kale, who often sings on the microphone in the Bombay studio has also contributed. Mr. Tambe has two records in "Karnataki" and "Desh"!

—"N. K. P."

PLAYERS AND PLAYGOES COMMUNICATE
—:o:—
Indian Directors Easily Satisfied
"SHRUTIS" OF INDIAN MUSIC
Bangalore Amateurs Evoke Appreciation And, Cinema Employees Seek Organisation

A keen and reputed student of Indian music, known for his sound knowledge, not for superficial or sentimental fervour, disapproves of the opinion expressed by Prof. M. Telang at a meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society. Our correspondent gives reasons for his views.

I must say that Prof. Telang's conclusions on Bharata's musical scale reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 7th instant are most amusing. I know the space "Around And About The Theatreland" is not large enough for a full discussion of this subject, nor do I think the "Bombay Chronicle" a suitable medium for controverting theories of this kind on highly technical subjects. However, I wish I should sound a note of warning to those interested in the subject before they would accept so absurd or fantastic a theory that the musical scale of (Bharata) of the fifth century is the modern kafi scale. Few outside the musical sphere know that this bogey of a kafi scale war when propounded by men like Mr. E. Clements and his guide the good old Rao Bahadur Deval was smashed in open music conference so far back as 1916. It was again trotted with the same result in Lucknow ten years later. Prof. Talang is not unaware of this. Yet it is curious to find him taking it up in 1931 and hoisting it on poor Bharata's Natya-shastra. It is not enough to say merely that Prof. Telang's theory or conclusion is wrong. It does certainly less than justice to his scholarship or skill on his "been". Prof. Telang is indeed an excellent player on the "been". He never assumed the role of a research student and looked askance at questions relating to musical theories or scales which appeared to him to be "more than antiquarian interest as fit for those that did not or could not distinguished one note from another either vocally or instrumentally. He was Clement's foremost opponent in 1916 but has now become a convert. What is the explanation for this curious somersault? Let us not go further into this personal equation. The theory that the scale of Bharata is the modern kafi scale is wrong for the simple reason that there is no internal evidence for it. If Prof. Telang can for a while keep his mind free from any preconceived notions and interpret Bharata's text in hand he will find that the Srutis of the Shadjagrama are only 22 in number. There is not a single sloka in the text to suggest that there are 24 and that are of these being discornadt, should be dropped in for arithmetical calculation but retained or used for the purpose of determining the nature of the scale. Prof. Telang knows, as we all do, that whether Bhrata's scale is kafi or otherwise, will not affect his skill on the "Been". To him a stated or wrong theory about the musical scale is of less consequence than a wrong or false note on the "been". If Telang was neither a Sanskrit Scholar nor a skilled beenkar—and poor Deval who is now no more was neither —one would brush aside this fantastic theory with contempt. Telang's attainments deserve more consideration from all those that are interested in Indian music; and if the summary of his conclusion as reported in the papers is correct we have a right to expect. Prof. Telang point out to us the slokas on passages in Bharata's text in support of his theory. The value of a musical theory lies not in its novelty but on the sure basis or foundation of references or quotations from the author's text in support thereof, or in its application to the exigencies of the art.

All correspondence, for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

The scale of the Sangit Ratnakar is that of Bharat and if Bharata's scale is kafi, that of Ratnakara will be kafi as well—which is contrary to fact and against the consees of opinion of learned scholars of the Dravidian school—a question settled after discussion in open conference in Lucknow. Prof. Telang's theory satisfies neither test. It is neither logical (see his first conclusion that merely because the number of srutis in kafi scale is 22, Bharata's natural scale is kafi nor reasonable (see his second conclusion which is pure fancy and finds no support or warrant in the text itself). Prof. Telang's theory surely cannot enhance his reputation either as a superb "beenkar" or even as a Sanskrit Scholar.

I have not given you the slokas here. It is not necessary.

I am sure Telang's attention has not been drawn to Mr. Bhatkhande's article that appeared in the first issue of Marris College Magazine "The Sangeetha". The article is incomplete but there is enough in it to show the absurdity of Telang's theory. He takes the earliest work Nata Shastra and deals with the Shruti's, etc., The question there is what was the unit of measurement? What is the Shruti Interval? Are the Shrutis equal or otherwise?

INDIAN DIRECTORS
—:o:—
Are Indifferent And Easily Satisfied.

Mr. A. Vaikunthram has something to add about Indian Directors:—

The result is inevitable, and means a further large outlay of money on advertisement to ensnare tan audience (into the four-anna seats) of credulous semi-literate people who are content to sit through several reels of poor sentiment over or under-acted, patched together with ungrammatical sub-tities and scraps of the slap-dash (also usually overdone), but exciting enough for the class that attend, and cheap at four annas.

Many of the flaws are unpardonable, but the only satisfaction I've ever had when pointing out this fact to Indian producers, is an acknowledgment of the errors (often not before a deal of argument) followed by the invariable lame excuse of paucity of funds and material, as compared with the resources of a Western producer.

Does such an evuse warrant a heroine of the Mahabarata period supporting a wrist watch? or a woman proclaiming that "If India can be proud of anything it is the chastity of her daughters" while a hundred feet further the same lady confess to being the mother of an illegitimate child? Or again, presumably sane people agreeing in unison that they are not surprised that Bombay is flooded by rain, and railway lines and bridges destroyed. With so bad a person in the town as the villian of the piece? Such obvious blunders can

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 22.

s.s. "Narkunda" with English mails of May 7, due at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

The transmission time of telegrams to Burma is now normal.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

1 p.m.—Gramophone Records. 9-20 p.m.—Sunderbai's vocal music.

SWADESHI MARKET

It is annuonced that Mr. Ratilal, the well-known harmonium player of Ahmedabad will play harmonium on Saturday (23rd inst.) between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. at the Swadeshi market chowk.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 16th inst. the total mortality 517 was 62 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 20th week of 1930 when the mortality was 520 and death rate 20.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 544 death rate 21.8.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

All the Desh Sevikas who are outside Bombay and those who are not actually on duty are requested to write a post card to the office of the Desh Sevika Sangh at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, to say on what date they will resume their duty in order to intensify the picketing.

MOPLAH LEADER AT MATUNGA

A public meeting will be held at Gandhi Chowk, Matunga, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in honour of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Raheman, the Moplah Leader of Kerala. Among the speakers will be Messrs. R. Krishna Iyer, Yusuf Meherally, V. K. U. Menon, C.K. Narayanswamy, Abid Ali and others.

SWADESHI BAZAAR AT GHATKOPAR.

Under the auspices of "Ghatkopar Manjer Sena" a Swadeshi Bazaar of pure Khaddar cloth and Swadeshi articles was opened by Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, the newly-elected president of Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee on Saturday. Sale of three days (16th, 17th and 18th) amounted to Rs. 405|10.

B. P. C. C.

A meeting of the representatives of all the Prabhat Pheries in Bompay will be held on Sunday at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House, to elect a Managing Committee of eleven members as per resolution passed by the Conference of representatives held on Sunday last.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The last date for the sending in the nominations for the ensuing election to the B.P.C.C. from this ward is 22nd May upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) Those who have yet to send in their nominations should do so before the above date and time. Nominations must be duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Committee who have enrolled themselves on or before 15th May. The office of the committee is kept open for 12 hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Applications are nivited from the members of this ward those who want to stand as a candidate as a representative from this ward to B. P. C. C. Applicants should send thier applications duly proposed and seconded on or before Friday (22nd inst.) 6 p.m. to this Committee's office. The election will take place on 31-5-31.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An attractive programme of work for the year is being drawn up by the Village Congress Committee. Obviously a member of volunteers (male as well as female) will be required to cope with the heavy work.

It is, therefore, hoped that all those, who desire to help the Committee will get their names registered with the Secretary at the Congress Office, Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

THE MAN WHO GAVE ORDERS TO FIRE ON CHIRNER FOREST SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Armed Constable Says That Mamlatdar And Patil were Not Dragged For Molesting Them.

Two more armed constables gave evidence when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Wednesday.

Keshav Sakharam Goshalkar, an armed constable of Panvel, who took part in firing upon the crowds during the forest satyagraha at Chirner on September 25, was further cross-examined by Mr. Rege, defence pleader. Alluding to the events of September 25 witness did not think that the Mamlatdar and Inspector Patil were dragged away by the crowds for the purpose of molesting them. Had he suspected that they were being molested he would have gone to their assistance.

Witness denied that after he gave evidence in the lower Court he accompanied a police constable to the lock-up where the accused were kept, for intensifying some men. He denied having pierced one of the accused with a stick near the Ganpati temple at Chirner.

CUTTING DOWN TREES.

Balaram Shinde, an armed police of Alibag, was the next witness examined for the prosecution. He pointed out three accused from the dock as being the persons who exhorted people to cut down trees during the Chirner Satyagraha. He was all along with Inspector Patil over the Chirner Hill and was not sent down with any prisoner.

Asked if he saw or heard Inspector Patil beating anybody witness replied in the negative. Witness then pointed out in the dock a number of persons including the fifth accused who, he said, escaped from police custody on the day in question.

Witness however corrected himself when the Court asked "Are you sure." Witness added that he was not sure if the fifth accused also escaped from police custody but of the others he was sure.

WHO ORDERED FIRING?

In cross-examination witness said that it was Budhaji Bhonsle who was known as "Major Havaldar" who gave the order to fire upon the crowds. Witness did not remember whether he stated to the police that he heard no one giving the order to fire. If he had stated so he could not explain why he said so.

Referring to the identification of the accused witness said he was not asked to state what offence the particular accused committed. They were only asked to point out the accused whom they saw at Chirner on the day of the saytagraha. He did not remember whether he identified accused Bedekar (a pleader) to the police.

THE MAJOR HAVALDAR.

Witness denied that a policeman pointed out to him some of the accused when the case was going on in the lower Court. Nor did he remember if a complaint is made in respect of this to the Magistrate in the lower court. He also did not remember if he stayed for nearly two months at Chirner when investigations were in progress.

Asked as to who supplied the cartridges to the policemen, witness said that while going to Chirner he gave the cartridges he had with him to Major Havaldar. But when the police returned back to Chirner Major Havaldar distributed the supply of cartridges to the police party.

BAYONET AND INSTRUCTIONS.

To questions put by Mr. Karandikar, witness said that bayonets were generally attached to the belt of the armed police. If persons were arrested and given in the custody of the police and if there was a necessity, instructions would be given to fix the bayonets to the rifles. On the day of the satyagraha no such instructions were given by the superior officers and the bayonets as usual remained attached to the belts of the police.

Witness denied that they made a bayonet charge on the crowds on the day of the satyagraha. He admitted that "Congressmen" formed a cordon in order to keep the way clear for the police party to proceed. When the accused was asked to say if there were any "Congressmen" among the accused he said "I can't say."

PATIL DRAGGED.

Referring to the incident when Inspector Patil was alleged to have been dragged into a bush by the crowds, witness said nearly 20 policemen witnessed this incident. Out of the 20 policemen 14 were armed constables and others were armed with lathies.

Q: Then why did you not try to save Inspector Patil? We ourselves could not save our lives, how could we help Inspector Patil.

The case was then adjourned.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

Both Sides Adamant.

The strike in the Khatau Makanji Mill continued on Wednesday, also. There was not the slightest change in the situation the strikers being very firm in their resolve. Unlike Tuesday there were no hostile demonstrations and all was quiet. The managment of the mill are equally adamant and still refuse to recognise the Girni Kamgar Union and to settle the dispute with them.

The case against Mr. Shaik and Dhonde will be heard on the 28th inst.

EURHYTHMICS INSTITUTE.

Instruction will be given on "Rhythmical movements, Plastical Exercises and Dance Improvisation by Madame E. Pitterson from the 2nd of June at Blavatsky Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. Interview hours from 9 to 10 a.m. on all week days and 7 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only.

BOMBAY SIKH ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-0 a.m. at the Sikh Association Hall, Reay Chambers, when several speakers will address on "The Life of the great 5th Guru Guru Arjandevji Maharaj" whose anniversary of martyrdom falls to-day.

MALAD VILLAGE C. C.

The office-bearers of the Malad Village Congress Committee for the years 1930-32 are as under:—

Sjt. Bhagwantrao Janardan Mahatre, President.

Sjt. Umedbhai Zaverbhai Patel Vice-President.

Sjt. K. Anantchari, Treasurer.

Sjt. Ishvarlal Ranchhodlal Oza, and

Sjt. Laxmanrao Damodar Date, Secretaries.

Members Representing the Suburban District Congress Committee are as under:—

Bhagwantrao Janardan Mahatre, Umbedbhai Zaverbhai Patel Miss Gulab Mahatre, Smt. Kantaben Mangaldas.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Meeting To Popularise It.

A fairly attended public meeting to popularise the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference was held in the Students' Brotherhood Hall, on Sunday last. Mr. Krishna Rao of the Clerk's Union was voted to the chair.

Mr. C. Mascarnas, Jt. Secretary of the Conference, complained that the intellectuals were unconscious of their interests and they did not realise the benefit of organisation. He quoted the appalling figures of unemployed in Bombay, and impressed that organisation was the only way to face the grievances such as general retrenchment, etc., "Economic struggle," he said," is going on all over India and the Salaried Employees must not sit silent."

Mr. Bhadkamkar, joint Secretary of the conference, described the salaried people such as clerks as timid fellows. They were willing to pay four annas as delegate fee for the Conference, yet they were unwilling to attend either the meetings or the Conference for fear of victimization. He stressed the point that there must be some proportion of the salaries of the highest officers and the poorly-paid workers. The minimum of salaries should be about 1|10 of the maximum. Any concrete programme like that would show the people the benefit of the Conference and arouse enthusiasm about it. The burden of his speech was, "the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest."

Mr. Tyeb Sheikh, who followed, said "we are suffering for want of organisation and united action." He asked the audience to beware of men who would get into the organisation with no desire of developing it. The task of the Conference he opined should be to demand redress of immediate economic grievances and to see what part it can play in the national struggle.

Mr. B. D. Mistry thought that one of the aims and objects of the Conference should be to bring about harmonious relations between employers and the employees.

NADIAD DOCTOR RELEASED ON BAIL

Charge Of "Indecent Assault."

At a special sitting of the Bombay High Court in his chambers, Mr. Justice Murphy ordered on Wednesday the prisoner Dr. Balubhai Harisnankar Bhat of Nadiad who was convicted and sentenced to one year's R. I. by Mr. G. Davis, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on a charge of indecent assault by outraging the modesty of Dr. Miss Ahalyabhai Samant, to be released on bail on his entering into his personal recognisance in Rs. 3,000 with two sureties, each jointly and severally responsible for the same amount. The sureties should be to the satisfaction of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad and should appear whenever required, in Court, till the disposal of his appeal by the High Court.

The prosecution story was that the accused came in the early hours of December 8, 1930 to the complainant in his Baby Austin car, and sought her assistance in a labour case. After having gone some distance, he indecently assaulted her. She consequently left the car and hid herself first behind a tree and then in a 'Dharamshala', and returned to Nadiad the next morning.

The defence was that the accused caught hold of the complainant to save her from an injury due to an accident caused to his car on the way.

JUDGE DIFFERS.

The Sessions Judge differed from the unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' returned by the assessors, and convicted the accused.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, ordered the prisoner to be released on bail.

Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the accused, and Mr. P. B. Shingne for the Crown.

B. P. C. C. IN SESSION.

—:o:—

Three Meetings In The Course Of One Hour.

Two special requisition meetings and one ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were held on Wednesday evening at the Congress House and disposed of within less than an hour.

The grst special meeting was requisitioned elicit information as to why monthly meeting was not convened in the month of April and why no budget was placed before the B.P.C.C.

POINT OF ORDER.

A point of order was raised whether mere queries intended for the purpose of asking information could be turned into a subject for requisitioning a special meeting of the Committee.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, explained the constitutional position and submitted that the questions asked were uncalled for as it was not obligatory on the Secretaries to call a monthly meeting as such when there were other meetings during the same month. Again the budget had to be prepared by the in-coming committee and not the out-going one.

SECOND MEETING.

The first meeting was dissolved after the explanation.

The second special meeting was requisitioned by Mr. V. A. Desai and six others to discuss a resolution rescuing at least 1|3 seats on the B.P.C.C. for Muslims. Mr. V. A. Desai who could not attend owing to an accident necessitating his removal to the hospital, had sent a letter withdrawing his signature to the requisition.

Sjt. S. K. Patil pointed out that in the absence of Mr. V. A. Desai's signature, the requisition was signed only by six members and therefore it automatically dropped as the rule of the constitution required at least seven signatures. The point was upheld and the second special meeting was also dissolved.

NO CHANGE IN NATIONAL FLAG

The ordinary meeting then considered the question of the National Flag. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the convener of the National Flag Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress; had addressed a circular letter to the B.P.C.C. asking for the Committee's recommendations about the change in the Flag.

After a short discussion the Committee passed a resolution that no change was call for in the National Flag and that the flag should remain as it was. Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy had moved a re-resolution asking in the first instance to keep the flag as it was, and in case any change was to be made, recommending a white flag with a deep red spot on it to signify India's sacrifices. Mr. Abid Ali, General Secretary, moved an amendment that the flag should remain as it was. The amendment was carried as a substantiative proposition.

This brought the work of the meeting to a close.

AMERICAN COTTON INVADES BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Indian Cotton Prices Tumbling Down.

BOMBAY, May 20.

It is understood that to cope with the growing demand for American Cotton by our Mills, several consignments of American Cotton have arrived here.

HELPING MILLS WITH AMERICANS!

It takes a long time to land American Cotton in this country and thus the mills are put to great inconvenience and therefore, with a view to help the mills, American Cotton merchants have decided to keep stocks of American Cotton in Bombay.

This is a great facility for the mills which are consuming American Cotton, to get cotton on the mill premises within few hours after striking the bargain.

MILLS NOT SATISFIED.

In spite of this facility provided by American firms several Indian mills are reported to be sending large offers, few points under current quotations.

This is a new development in our cotton trade and eventually it will destroy all opportunities for improving the staple of Indian cotton. Already the premium of Indian staple cotton is disappearing and if the imports of American cotton continues at this rate, it will be a great problem for the cotton trade and it will be impossible to root out the evil afterwards.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Jute shares eased off further owing to lack of support although Hessian market showed no marked variation. The close was a shade steadier. In coals a small turnover resulted at rather lower rates. Teas were practically neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities remained steady with little actual business passing. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent. paper 62-8, 4 per cent. Conversion loan 1916/17 89-14, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 75, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 101-14.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref. 100, Imperial Bank fully paid 1045, ditto contributory 256-8.

Coals.—Aldih 2-10, North Damuda 2-8, Raneegunge 30-4.

Jutes.—Barnagore 138 Bourepore pref. 100 cum div. Howrah 45-9, Hukumchand ordy. 21-5, ditto pref. 99-8, Kamarhatty 469-8, Kanknarrah 380, National 22, Presidency 6-10, Reliance 70, Union ordy. 435 ex div. Waverley 2-2.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical pref. 10-12, Bengal Telephone pref. 10-10, Indian Galvanising 4-4, Indian Iron and Steel 2-12, Triton Insurance 140, Associated Hotels of India 4-4, B. I. Corporation ordy. 1-1-0, Madan Theatres 1-12, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association "C" shares 135-8 ex div. Ryam Sugar 16-8, Durrang 5, Tukvar 20, 5 per cent. 1916/45 India General Navigation Debentures 77, 6 per cent. 1912/32 Reliance Jute mills debentures 99-8.—A. P.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In Thousands)

Balances on. In District Treasuries, 31st January 1931, 2,32,82; 28th February 1931 2,81,10; 31st March 1931 3,79,30; 30th April 1931 2,63,26.

Balances on with the Imperial Bank of India, 31st January 1931 8,17,40; 28th February 1931 7,50,57 31st March 1931 13,49,37; 30th April 1931 12,15,27.

Total: 31st January 1931 10,50,22 28th February 1931 10,31,67; 31st March 1931, 17,28,67; 30th April 1931 14,78,53.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Total Remittances from 1st April, 1931 to 16th May 1931.—

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury (a) 3,000,000.

Total: 3,000,000.

(a) A corresponding amount of gold has been transferred from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve in India.

Currency Dept. Accounts.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15 May 1931, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1.57.67.20
Reserve Coin and bullion in India.	
Silver coin	11.18.51.44
Gold bullion	24.42.89
Silver bullion	7.59.10

OLD MAN'S FRUITLESS EFFORTS.

Young Girl Unwilling To Marry.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BILKHA, May 16.

A young girl is not willing to marry an old man. The girl has made a statement to that effect. The Bilkha youth leaguers, who have taking up the question, are firm. Sjt. Govindji of Porbander has come here. Efforts are being made to persuade the girl, but they have been fruitless.

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HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME.

Maharani Of Baroda's Tribute.

On Thursday last, Her Highness the Maharanisaheb of Baroda paid a visit to the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, a Rescue Home conducted by the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society at Dadar. Mr. M.R. Jayakar, the President of the Society, being absent at Simla, Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, received Her Highness, and introduced the Members of the Managing Committee of the Society, who were present. He also briefly narrated the objects and the work done by the Society during the last three years and pointed out the urgent needs of the Society viz., a permanent building with separate arrangements for a Foundling Home. He also touched on certain difficult problems with which Hindu Society is confronted such as the care of married women discarded by their husbands. These cannot be remarried and divorce is not permissible under the Hindu Law. The life of such women becomes miserable after desertion by their husbands.

ROOT CAUSE OF MISERY.

Her Highness showed very keen interest in the problems and opined that the root cause of the misery of Hindu women was in most cases economic and therefore before the delicate question of divorce was tackled by Hindu Society in the Legislatures, attempts should be immediately made to secure to Hindu women the right to a share in the property of their father and husband. Her Highness also evinced keen interest in other sociological problems connected with the status of Hindu women. Mrs. Laxmibai Kolhatkar, the Lady Superintendent of the Home, then showed Her Highness the Home. Her Highness inquired into the history of each and every inmate, who number at present more than forty including children and infants, and women of all castes and classes.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, another Vice-President in a short speech, thanked Her Highness for the trouble Her Highness had taken in visiting the Home and referred to the keen interest taken by the Maharaja and the Maharanisaheb of Baroda in advancing the Social Reform Movement throughout the Country in general and in the Baroda State in particular. Her Highness made a suitable reply and after being garlanded, left the Home.

Her Highness has made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I visited the Dadar Rescue Home for women on the 14th instant and was quite interested with the account of the Institution given to me by the Lady Manager, Mrs. Laxmibai Kolhatkar. I am greatly delighted to see that the members of the Managing Committee are doing such useful work in helping the poor women. I believe that an Institution of this sort is a necessity and as such, it deserves every support. (Sd.) CHIMNABAI GAEKWAR.

INDIAN FOOT-BALL LEAGUE

The entry to the Indian Football League of the year 1931-32 commences from the 22nd instant and will remain open till 6th proximo. Indian Civil Teams of Bombay willing to compete in the League are requested to obtain the application forms from the Secretary, Indian Foot-ball League Committee, C/o. Bengal Club, Parel, Bombay 12.

SPORTS AT KOLI KALYAN

The Kolovery Catholic Association held its 9th annual sports on Sunday last in the grounds of the Parish Church at Koli Kalyan. An interesting programme of sports was arranged and successfully carried out. Mr. Thomas Ferreira Solicitor who presided distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, ladies and gentlemen.

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The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., state that their gross receipts for April 1931 are as under:—

For April 1931—	Rs.
Electric supply	*8,45,878
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)	5,60,624
Upto the end of April 1931—	Rs.
Electric Supply	31,94,323
Traction (Trams and Omnibus)	21,47,891

Decrease over same period last year 181,355.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931.

"NEED WE REPEAT"

Writing a few days ago on the danger of delaying the resumption of the R. T. Conference, we said after stating several reasons against delay: "Need we repeat that the most effective method of speeding up the work of the Round Table Conference and making it wholly successful is to intensify the boycott of foreign cloth". This sentence contains an important self-evident truth. But the "Statesman" of Calcutta takes strong exception to it and says that it is all "nonsense", that we ourselves know it to be nonsense and that our readers know this too, and so on in the characteristic Anglo-Indian way of dismissing a stubborn unpleasant fact. That, however, is not enough to appease our contemporary's rage—the very thought of the boycott seems to upset a Britisher. The paper proceeds to say that the suggestion in the sentence quoted above is "dishonourable", that our real object is to boycott British cloth, "to turn the screw on British politicians by intensifying the boycott of British cloth", and that "we stoop to the hypocrisy of attempting to deceive Mr. Gandhi himself by using the word foreign instead of British." Now, without emulating our contemporary's ungentlemanly language, we would say that we do not even need to be hypocritical about the boycott movement. Often and often before have we supported the boycott of British goods in general, as a political weapon though Mahatma Gandhi has never approved of such discriminating boycott. We now acquiesce in the suspension of the boycott because Gandhiji and the Congress wish it. But we have suggested only the other day that if Government go on indefinitely postponing the work of the R. T. Conference, "the Congress cannot put up for an indefinite or an unreasonably long period with the restraints imposed by the truce on lawful activities like the boycott of British goods."

Having been supporters of boycott of British goods in general, as a political weapon we support with special ardour the boycott of all foreign cloth partly because it has all the potency of the boycott of British goods plus the advantage of strengthening a great Indian industry. This boycott is maintained even under the truce because of the second advantage. And we frankly wish to make the very best possible use of the boycott mainly because of its economic advantage and because we believe that the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar is more potent in hastening the advent of Swaraj than any other single weapon. And from the point of view of peace and non-violence, too, the boycott has this special merit that the greater the concentration on the boycott the less is the need for militant methods like civil disobedience. The boycott may be hard upon Britain but our primary object is to help India and not to harm anybody else. And it is wholly untrue to say, does the "Statesman", that "the basis of the whole (boycott) movement is political hatred of Great Britain and a belief that it is possible to make Lancashire operatives starve".

After what we have stated above it is unnecessary for us to say anything more about the motive power behind the boycott. It is enough that the boycott itself apart from the motives, is India's first and foremost duty. There is nothing mysterious in our statement that the boycott is the most effective method of speeding up the work of the Round Table Conference and making it wholly successful. Those who now seek to delay the work of the Conference and talk with deliberate ambiguity about the proposed safeguards will think ten times before further trifling with India if she acquires more power through greater success in the boycott. And it is but a truism that the success of a plenipotentiary at any Peace Conference depends most upon the power and organisation which he represents. But in view of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement the "Statesman" says: "Is the fight on or off? The Congress cannot have it both ways". Our answer is: "The general fight is off; but the boycott of foreign cloth is on. The Congress never wishes to have it both ways. It has had a clean fight and now wants genuine peace efforts. But what about those who secured a truce and now seem to dally with the peace negotiations?

Since writing the above we have noted that a special representative of the "Statesman" saw Gandhiji at Simla, showed him the "Need we repeat" sentence quoted above in the first paragraph and asked for his opinion thereon. But Gandhiji, not having seen the whole of the article from which that sentence was taken, properly declined to express any opinion specifically thereon. But he is reported by the representative to have stated generally: "I can say broadly that it would be inconsistent both with the spirit and letter of the pact to think of the foreign cloth boycott as a political weapon. Foreign cloth includes Japanese cloth just as much as British cloth, if not much more at present, for the simple reason that it ousts Khadi and Indian mill cloth far more effectively than British cloth. The economic and social reasons for the boycott are all-sufficing." We do not know if Gandhiji is accurately reported. But assuming that he is, we can say that we would generally accept the above view "broadly" stated as it is. We have never been satisfied with the boycott of British cloth only but have always pleaded for the boycott of all foreign cloth and that too mainly through Khaddar. To us, too, the economic advantages of the boycott are quite sufficient. That is why we often observe that the boycott must if necessary continue even under Swaraj. But while the economic advantages are enough to persuade us to accept the boycott, we feel conscious, every time we think of the boycott, of its incalculable political advantage. The many-sided advantages of the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar—what glorious political potentialities we have in the organisation of villages through khaddar—induce us to give the first place to the boycott as a weapon for winning Swaraj. As the boycott is permitted by the truce, we preach it with all the earnestness and strength that we are capable of for the sake of its economic advantages primarily and also—we must add—for the sake of the consequent political advantages. And because the boycott is effective in hastening the advent of Swaraj, it is necessarily effective in "speeding up the work of the Round Table Conference and making it completely successful."

IS THIS ENOUGH?

The Government of Burma have at last issued a statement reviewing the measures they are taking to suppress the rising of the peasants in the lower portion of the Province. Their particular anxiety is that the rising should not spread to Upper Burma and they are taking precautions to that effect. As regards the affected area they are confident of suppressing outbreaks of violence by promising liberal rewards for the capture of leaders of gangs of dacoits and by having at command a greater number of troops and military police patrols. The official statement admits that the spread of the rebellion is due "partly to economic difficulties" as hardship among the agrarian population exists "due to fall in the prices of rice and paddy." It is to this economic cause of the discontent that non-official leaders in Burma drew the very particular attention of the authorities and offered their co-operation in the work of pacifying the malcontents. It is not enough that the Government of Burma should concentrate only on the duty of suppressing outbreaks of violence. They must, instead of ignoring non-official help, accept it with alacrity and endeavour to proceed with the work of pacification and reconciliation. This work will be easier if certain taxes which the Burmans regard as insulting to their self-respect are abolished.

ANOTHER FORGOTTEN PROMISE.

Towards the close of the last session of the Round Table Conference Messrs. MacDonald and Sean gave an assurance not only that the work of framing the new Reform Act would be speeded up without any delay but also that every constitutional reform possible under the present Act would be speedily given effect to as further proof of "the Dominion Status in action" that Mr. Benn had previously talked of. Months have passed since then but there is hardly any sign anywhere of any new reforms possible under the present Act. It is true that some correspondence is understood to have passed between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments about the transfer of more subjects to Ministers. But the Madras Government, for example, which recommended the transfer of some more subjects to Ministers is now reported to have been informed that the Central Government is not in agreement with the recommendation and that the recommendation would be effective only with the grant of full provincial autonomy. That means practically that no reform worth the name would be effected before the passing of the new Act. The Indian people who are now out to win complete freedom will not make much of minor reforms. But how quick are the British in forgetting promises?

SUCCESS OF NON-VIOLENCE.

It is pleasant to find the "Times of India" say: "The success of non-violence in India is a challenge to the strong and relentless rule of the Bolsheviks in Russia". This is quite true and we believe that the success referred to is the success of non-violence in the civil disobedience campaign. Yet not very long ago the "Times of India" regarded that very campaign as being kindred to the Russian revolution if not an offshoot of Russian propaganda. We hope the above remark is not a mere truce gesture. If the eye of charity could be cast on even far off Russia, it would probably appear that the rule of the Bolsheviks is not quiet so relentless as it is made to appear to the world.

Trifles

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is a poet famous for his beautiful love songs. He is now trying doggerels on jilted love instead of sonnets. He recited some of his latest at Madras the other day.

• • • •

One of them gives expression to the grouse that the Government "does not care for the Mussalmans."

The incurference complained of is, of course, poetic license. But I was mightily intrigued to find Government as Maulana Hasrat Mohani's new Beloved.

• • • •

But let us turn from Hasrat the Poet to Hasrat the Politician—by the way, never say "what is in a name," for 'Hasrat' signifies unfulfilled desires. He says that he would challenge anyone to prove that the system of joint electorates would be of any good to the community in this country."

• • • • • •

His confidence is perfectly in order. If I were a Joint-Electroate-Wallah—Yes I believe in separate Electorate. I am prepared to show that it is good for every body and everything. I would do it now and here but I know that Nationalist propaganda has poisoned your mind and its no use reasoning with you.

• • •

So, as I as saying, if I were a Joint Electorate wallah I would not accept the challenge. Maulana Hasrat Mohani's life is an epic of a series of challenges to anyone to prove any particular thing that he suspected at a given point of time as being reasonable. The result has always been the same. Maulana Hasrat Mohani has proved himself proof-proof.

• • • • •

Condemning the Nationalist Muslims' folly of insisting on Joint Electorates, an Anglo-Indian contemporary, the "Madras Mail" says "the most powerful manifestation of Hindu-Muslim Unity, that during the non-co-operation movement of 1920-21, occurred at a time when Muslim representatives were being chosen by separate electorates."

• • • •

Now that you know, I hope you will correct two very unfortunate and incorrect impressions that you have had: (1) Muslim representatives brought about Hindu-Muslim unity by opposing the non-co-operation movements (2) when Hindu-Muslim unity occurred the system in force was Joint Electorate, or, alternatively, no riots occurred at all.

• • • •

"When gentleman meet there is no distinction of creed and caste"——Prince Takamatsu.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Yacht Club is to be summoned very shortly.

• • • • •

The "Statesman" of Calcutta has a good joke at the expense of the Bolsheviks. "But what the Kremlin idealists ask of Earth—having abolished Heaven ....."

I am glad to learn, incidentally that the Old Lady does believe in Heaven. What about what? sh—sh. You mus'nt talk of er—the other place.

• • • •

Sir George Lloyd—the dr-dger please—has been disposed of by the Government of Bombay to the commonwealth of Australia.

What is Sir Ernest Hotson doing?

I beg your pardon, what I mean to say is why has he not published the price?

• • • •

"The debutantes gowns were practically all white, though pale pastel green and pastel pink were also worn."—Reuter.

Among the large crowd that admired that brilliant queue in Pall Mall were a couple of thousands of Dole-tants practically all white with hunger relieved by occasional flashes of angry pink and envious pale green.

Society papers report that the gay, cheerful and magnificent scene was most enjoyable.

• • • • •

May I apologise for my neighbour to my remote left? The fact is that we are growing, unconscionably rich. By the time these lines appear, our new Sterling Loan—carrying only a modest 6 p.c. interest—will have been oversubscribed notwithstanding all your Cawnpores, repudiations, discriminations and extremism.

• • • •

I am, of course, properly gratified. But a confrere says "There will be two points of view about the new ten million sterling six per cent Indian loan."

• • • •

Now, my confrere has modestly omitted to mention a third—patented and copyrighted in the name of Sir Roger de Scrutator.

It is very simply achieved all—I do hope I am not infringing his monopoly—that you have got to do is to (1) put the "cons" rather gently, (2) bring the "pros" up to the level of "cons," using if necessary a few extra aids for the purpose and (3) arrive at the end of your strenuous labours to the conclusion that the Finance Member must immediately issue a statement about the "fait-accompli." And all will be well—until the next Loan three months hence.

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS.

—:o:—

WHY INDIA MUST CONTROL HER FOREIGN POLICY.

(BY H. G. MUDGAL).

(By Air Mail).

NEW YORK, May 1.

India must have complete control over her foreign policy for obvious reasons.

The foreign policy of a nation is determined as much by its idealism and its concept of humanity as by its needs and ambitions. And in this respect no two nations have identical idealism or ambitions. Certainly Britain's concept of humanity and needs are poles asunder and different from India's concept of humanity and needs.

The very national awakening in India to-day makes it plain even to a cursory observer that India's idealism is in direct opposition to that of Britain. The history of British diplomacy of the last seventy-five years reveals a story of double-crossing which should have no place in India's foreign relations.

India can build a securer civilization in perfect peace with her neighbours, by forming an economic alliance which would eventually bind us aall into a strong and well-knit federation. The hallucinations and spectres of military invasion from Afghanistan and beyond, so persistently bred through repetition by propagandists both in and outside of India, will vanish when they will come in touch with reality under a free and untrammeled India.

CHANGE IN DIPLOMATIC OUTLOOK.

Of necessity, our relations with China, Afghanistan, Tibet, Persia, Japan and Russia, Turkey and Egypt will have to be based upon a radically different foundation from that of Britain. Even our diplomatic contacts with the rest of the world will have to be different. No Indian, not even the most spineless Liberal, can expect an Englishman to conclude a treaty with the United States, for instance, that will be advantageous to India but might be detrimental to the interests of the British manufacturers. I personally do not blame an Englishman for always thinking in terms of British interests first, last and all the time. Instead of blaming him we should imitate him to a fault.

India ought to make the following definition of a diplomat an impossibility in her dealings with foreign nations: "A diplomat is an honest man," Dr. Johnson said, "sent abroad to lie for his country". There should be no self-seeking. Greed, gluttony and grabbing must be ruthlessly trampled to dust.

LEGALITY VERSUS ETHICS.

Modern international law, international relations and diplomatic dealings, in not a few respects lack woefully all ethical considerations. The legalistic mind, both in private and public law, is often divorced from ethics. While it is true that law can be no higher ethically than the ethical practices of the nations and peoples that enact and administer it, it cannot reach a higher level unless someone at some stage injects ethical considerations into it deliberately.

While discussing the problem of ethics in law, especially in international law, with one of the foremost authorities on international law in the United States, who happened to be a teacher of mine, he came to agree with me that a day will soon come when to rule a people against their will and consent as expressed by a four-fifth majority through a plebiscite would be considered an immoral act toward the international society. He further agreed with me that all students of international law and international politics that are interested in an orderly and peaceful progress of mankind ought to work for making this principle a part of commonly accepted international law.

And in my opinion, India is, morally speaking, in a position and should undertake to make this principle a vital part of the future dealings of all nations, irrespective of size, strength or sanguinary traditions.

WHAT HAS THE CHURCH DONE?

IDIOCIES OF ORTHODOXY.

(By J. D. J.)

The Church of Rome is distracted with the recent events in Spain. The Vatican, having lost the support of the Double Crown of Austria-Hungary, is now anxiously reckoning the effect of the sudden fall of "His Most Catholic Majesty" Alphonso XIII of unhappy memory. He has gone the way of his predecessors, and of all the Bourbons that went before him to exile, or to the scaffold. He learned nothing from his forefathers, and, of course, forgot nothing. Spain, to-day is sunk in the darkest ignorance and superstition.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MOORS.

It is interesting to recall what the Moors did, who once occupied Spain. It is recorded in history that in the tenth century after Christ, the Saracens-Governors of a vast empire—"established colleges in Mongolia, Tartary, Persia, Africa, Morocco, Fez and finally in Spain." The region owned by the Saracens was actually greater than the Roman Empire. They had not only colleges, but observatories. The great sciences were taught. They introduced the ten minerals, taught Algebra and Trignometry; understood cubic equations, knew the art of surveying. They made catalogues and maps of the stars in the firmament; gave the great stars the names they still bear. (See Jean's "The Universe around us"). They ascertained the size of the earth, determined the obliquity of the ecliptic, and fixed the length of the year. They calculated eclipses, equinoxes, solstices, conjunctions of planets, and occultations of stars. They constructed wonderful astronomical instruments. They made clocks of various kinds, and were the inventors of the pendulum. They originated Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, discovering sulphuric acid and nitric acid and were the first to prepare alcohol. In mechanics, they determined the laws of falling bodies. They understood the mechanical powers, and the attraction of gravitation. They taught hydrostatics, and determined the specific gravities of bodies. In optics, they discovered that a ray of light did not proceed from the eye to an object, but from the object to the eye. They were the manufacturers of cotton, leather, paper and steel. They gave us the game of chess. They produced romances and novels, and essays on a thousand subjects. Finally, in their great schools, they taught the modern doctrines of evolution and development. They anticipated the immortal Darwin and Herbert Spencer. These people were not Christians. They were the followers, of what the "Holy Catholic Church," was pleased to call "an Imposter," of a "pretended prophet," of "a false god"—(May Peace be upon Him).

WHAT ORTHODOXY DID.

Meanwhile, let us glance at what the "Holy Church" was doing at this time. The "true Christians"—the men "selected by the true God," were busy tearing out the tongues of heretics. They were flying alive philosophers, and extinguishing the eyes of great thinkers. She was busy destroying art and literature and the marbles of Greece and Rome. In her eyes, Beauty was Pagan and she destroyed the best literature of the world. She feared thought, but she preserved the scriptures, the ravings of insane saints, the falsehoods of Fathers, the bulls of Popes, the accounts of miracles, performed by shrines, by dried blood and faded hair, by pieces of bones and wood, by rusty nails and thorns, by handkerchiefs and rags, by water and beads, and by a finger of the Holy Ghost. What has the Holy Catholic Church done? I will tell you briefly. It founded "schools" where facts were denied, where science was denounced, and all philosophy despised. "Schools," where priests were both made and manufactured; where they were taught to hate reason and to look upon doubts as the suggestions of the Devil. "Catholic Schools"—where the heart was hardened and the brain shrivelled. "Schools" where for the most part, there was a general dicusion of ignorance; where thought was prevented and where knowledge was suppressed. Where teachers were less than pupils. They were "schools" organized for the purpose of enslaving the whole world. For a thousand years the Church taught that "insurance was a form

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

An Insult.

It is said that a plan is being seriously considered in England to make use of the Princes, their subjects and the Muslims in an attempt to revive the collapsing Lancashire trade in India. Now while all patriotic Indians regard foreign cloth as "haram," the Princes, their subjects and the Muslims must regard it as an insult that they should be even suggested as being possible or willing tools in the hands of foreign vested interests. It is up to the States' people and Muslims to fling the insult back by redoubling their efforts to boycott foreign cloth completely. From the business point of view also, it would be sheer reckless to throw away good money on a doomed business. It is to be remembered that the boycott is to continue, if necessary, even under Swaraj till the last bale of foreign cloth is eliminated.

Cawnpore Riot Cases.

In the discussions that Sir Malcolm Hailey had with the members of the Cawnpore Relief Committee, Doctor Jawaharlal suggested the withdrawal of such pending cases arising out of the riots as could possibly be withdrawn. The suggestion is eminently deserving of wide and strong support. True, people went mad in Cawnpore, and committed unspeakable brutalities. But as Pandit Sundarlal said in his admirably frank speech at Cawnpore the communalist organisations are worse culprits in so far as they provided the predisposing cause—inter-communal hostility and bitterness—of the holocaust. The 'goonda' element was at large to perpetrate any atrocity it chose to perpetrate. "But," said Pandit Sundarlal. "he had evidence in his possession, how 'goondas' were made to do things at the biddings of the better class of people." To punish merely dupes and agents is to rob punishment of much of its justification. We do hope the U. P. Governor's assurance that the question of withdrawal would have his close attention, will bear fruit.

Shelved.

The discussion at Geneva of a matter which would have caused an acrimonious controversy amongst the French Delegation and the German Delegations has been shelved by the Council of the League of Nations unanimously adopting Mr. Henderson's proposal to submit the question of the legality of the Austro-German Customs Union proposals to the Hague Court. But, although in official quarters in France, Germany and Austria, there will be no acrid interchange of views until the Hague Court decides the question, in Germany and Austria on the platform and in the Press the complaint is bound to be made that the League has refused to tackle this question straightforwardly, because it is under the domination of Britain and France.

Changing Times.

We can understand the British Tories' rage at Mahatma Gandhi having to be allowed to motor in Simla on the first day of his arrival there—a facility ungraciously withheld subsequently—but they should realise that times are changing now and that Gandhiji motoring freely in Simla and the Viceregal Guards leaving their bayonets and bowing to him with folded hands, are but a few of the signs of the changing times. And after all when a non-Indian Viceroy is allowed to motor anywhere in Simla, why not a more eminent Indian like Gandhiji?

Joint Electorate And Purdah.

We invite the attention of Muslim communalists, who trot out the argument of 'Purdah' against Joint Electorates and Adult Suffrage, to an article by Mr. Heday-ul-Islam of Bengal in which he says:

"The 'Purdah' is unknown to Islam and has become an injurious practice in India. The emancipation of the Indian woman is impending. None can stop it any longer. If we are the real well-wishers of our women and the future generation, we must sincerely try for it and I believe Joint Electorate will be a great incentive to that cause."

The communalists eloquently plead backwardness of women in support of Separatism. But, they always forget that disabilities must be removed, and not apologised for. They also forget that these disabilities cannot be removed by methods that tend to perpetuate them. This utter blindness to the duties of "real well-wishers of our women" would be remarkable, were it not for the undoubted fact that the Separatist's sympathy for women is merely an excuse to gain their own individual end.

HE CAME, HE SAW, HE CONQURED.

Gandhiji Triumphs In Simla Even Without Motor Car.

"HOW DO YOU DO, MAHATMA?" INQUIRES CRERAR ON THE WAY

Bureaucracy Unwittingly Advertises Mahatmaji:

SIMLA, May 17.

The "Hindustan Times" Special Representative gives below an interesting account of what he describes as the "Conquest of Simla" by Mahatma Gandhi.

It seems Simla went Gandhimad during the last few days; men and women, high and low, Indians and foreigners, vied with one another to pay homage to the Saint of Sabarmati, and lined the hilly paths that Gandhiji traversed to fulfil his various engagements.

Mahatma Gandhi's main purpose of coming to Simla was to meet Lord Willingdon and to discuss with him general things, to set down with the Home Secretary and go into cases of infringement of truce terms on the part of Congress men, and to draw his attention to cases of non-fulfilment of truce by local governments. Lastly his purpose was to see that either the continuance of the truce spirit be assured, or broken. In all these purposes it must be admitted the Mahatma has substantially succeeded and as returned satisfied that both the truce spirit and the truce shall continue.

Mahatma Gandhi's talk with His Excellency the Viceroy was quite satisfactory. Mahatmaji found in Lord Willingdon a charming person. They are believed to have had a frank and free talk, and Mahatmaji is reported to have received the assurance that everything would be done by the Government to continue the truce spirit and to fulfil the truce terms, only if Mahatmaji sees that on the side of the Congressmen there are no signs of agression and violation of truce terms.

The Viceroy who had to call in the ordinary course a meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee accommodated the Mahatma to the extent that the question of fixing a date for the meeting in London was kept open. Mahatmaji on his part promised to let the Viceroy know finally his intentions regarding going to London by the beginning of June. I further understand that as a result of Simla conversations, the expected action against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the "Red Shirts" may not be taken. On the other hand there are numerous cases in which the Frontier Government has failed to fulfil the truce terms, which may be soon inquired into.

Mahatmaji's interviews with Mr. Emerson, Sir George Schuster and Sir Fazli Hussain are understood to have been equally satisfactory. Of course a large part of the Mahatma's time in Simla was devoted to conversations with Mr. Emerson. Mahatmaji had with him a long list of people who should have been released under the truce terms cases of people whose confiscated property has not been returned, reports of oppression by officers for realising rent, reports of action taken by salt officers against people who collected or manufactured salt privately for domestic consumption, officers dismissed during civil disobedience and not re-instated, and a host of others of a similar sort. Mr. Emerson on his part had been able to colect large number of reports from local governments of speeches tending to violence delivered by Congressmen, speeches directed to dissuading peasants from paying rents, sale of contraband salt, and a host of other alleged breaches by Congressmen of the truce terms.

GANDHIJI'S ASSURANCE.

Mahatmaji, I understand, carefully noted down all the complaints pointed out, explained some that could be explained and promised to make the fullest inquiries regarding others with the assurance to take necessary action against their being repeated.

Mr. Emerson on his partp, I understand, was equally conciliatory. He also promised to inquire into cases referred to by the Mahatma, and to use the whole influence of the Government of India to see that the truce terms were fully and ungrudgingly carried out. I understand that as a result of these conversations, many of the political prisoners still in custody will be released, many lands and confiscated property still retained will be returned, punitive police in several areas, will be withdrawn and other steps taken towards implementing the truce.

SALT QUESTION.

Mahatmaji had to discuss the salt question with Sir George Schuster. It appears that there is grave misunderstanding both among the people and among salt officers, as to the time implications of the truce terms in this respect. Particularly in Madras, there has been serious trouble over the salt question.

The term domestic consumption is interpreted differently by both parties. Mahatmaji, I am informed, was able to evolve an agreed interpretation with Sir George Schuster, and is believed to have been able to persuade the Finance Member to issue a communique and clear instructions to salt officers: explaining the truce terms in respect of salt, and showing how far the people in coastal areas are allowed breaches of the existing law.

With Sir Fazli Hussain Mahatma Gandhi discussed the South African question and the communal question. The agrarian situation was also discussed and also the cases of educational institutions whose grants-in-aid were stopped on account of civil disobedience, but the conversation mainly centred the first two topics.

AGRARIAN SITUATION.

With regard to the agrarian situation even though at one stage a serious and menacing situation had arisen in Bombay, thanks to the Government of India, it has been considerably soothed. The only other province which is giving cause for anxiety is the United Provinces and there Sir Malcolm Hailey seems to have already done much to bring the situation under control. Besides the impending conference between the U. P. Governor and Mahatma Gandhi at Nainital may prove very hopeful.

Regarding educational institutions, I understand, Mahatmaji is believed to have received an assurance that all such cases if referred to the minister will be sympathetically considered.

The views of Mahatma Gandhi who is an authority on the South African question are understood to have had a helpful influence on Sir Fazli Hussain. On the communal question, a free and frank discussion is believed to have taken place.

It may be stated therefore that so far as the immediate political purpose of the Mahatma's visit is concerned, he triumphed over the forces of reaction that have been trying to wreck the truce, and much to their chagrin has not only been able to rescue the truce from homicidal attacks, but has been able to revive it and to make it more effective and real.

But there is a second aspect of his triumph. He was the first non-official Indian to be allowed the use of a car to the Mall. It was his first triumph over die-hard traditions of Simla. The news was flashed to all parts of the world. There were adverse comments in reactionary papers in London and India. The bureaucracy was upset. It thought it had done a mistake in allowing Mahatma to come up in a car and address a mammoth audience on the ridge. It was understood that when Mahatmaji went to the Viceregal Lodge, a similar concession would be allowed. But the bureaucracy would rather have Mahatma Gandhi set the whole of Simla on fire, then allow the aristocratic traditions to be broken again. He was allowed the use of the car only for a distance two furlongs more than the normal car-route.

The Mahatma discovered in this pettiness of the bureaucracy another source of scoring a personal triumph. Considering that the distance between Firgrove and Viceregal Lodge is too long, the white gods expected that the Mahatma would take a car for some distance and a rickshaw for the rest, and there would be the end of it.

Mahatma Gandhi declined the offer of a car and refused to board a rickshaw. He decided to walk on foot. As the Mahatma marched along, the three mile route was lined with men and women, Indians and Europeans, high official and rickshawalas, clerks and peons hotel guests and hotel waiters, ayahs and nurses, and as the great saint passed along the hill tops and dales echoed with the thunder of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." No Viceroy has ever had or will have such a tremendous and spontaneous reception. If the Mahatma had been allowed a car, the whole show would have been over in five minutes. But from three in the afternoon to about ten in the night, when the Mahatma returned from Sir Fazli Hussain's bungalow, the Mall was completely lined on both sides with eagerly awaiting crowds, much to the dismay and resentment of the police. Never before has the Viceregal Lodge witnessed such a large crowd collected for so many hours to have a 'darshan' of a single man and the enormous cosmopolitan gathering that lined all ways and byways to the Lodge to have a look of the Mahatma.

THRONG OF ONLOOKERS.

The first day as the route had been kept a secret, the crowds were less. On the second day, returning from Sir George Schuster's house, the Mall was virtually thronged with onlookers. At the crossing beyond the post office, the multitude was so great that a large number of policemen were required to make way. Near the Gorton Castle, the whole road was packed. It appeared as if every peon and clerk of the Secretariat and Railway Board had come out to have 'darshan' of the Mahatma. Here as irony would have it, a rickshaw with a European was seen wending its difficult way through a multitude of clerks and head clerks. Europen ladies and men, and peon and coolies. Who should it be but Sir James Crerar, the Home Member of the Government of India. As the rickshaw drew near, the Home Member raised his hat smiled and wished a "how-do-you-do" to the Mahatma. The Mahatma smiled back in his usual cheerful manner and raised both hands. The crowd pressed on all sides. And as if spontaneously, the cry rent the hill tops and the valley of "Mahatma Gandhi ki-jai". If the Mahatma had been taken in a car how could the gods of Simla have witnessed such a sight, or heard such thundering shouts. The Mahatma had again triumphed!

And then there was the reaction on the white onlookers that was worthy of notice. A Greek or a German, an American or Frenchman when they saw the Mahatma pass would rush into the road raise their hats, give him a good smile and receive cheerful bow in return. Some of them actually dashed into the middle of the road and had a handshake. But with the English, it was different. They would line the route, or if on horse back, stop short on the road, but they would continue to look at the Mahatma with curious though stolid eyes and try to betray the least emotion. This performance in itself was mere significance than the exuberance of the Indian crowd. I told Mahatmaji as I walked how this suppression was significant on the Englishmen's face. Even the Mahatma could not repress a good hearty laugh when I pointed out to him this phenomena among a group of Englishmen standing a little away.

With the English ladies, the experience was slightly different. They stood on the roadside like others, beaming with sagerness and curiosity to have a good look at Mahatmaji. As they stared at the Mahatma, out of sheer courtesy, Mahatmaji would raise both hands. Bound down by conventions, this response would invariably upset them, and some would bow in return, others would smile in embarrasment and turn their heads down. But I had no doubt if they were left to themselves, even they would shout out like the rest of the Indians "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai."

"GET ON ONE SIDE."

In this connection, I remember a little incident. As we passed by the post office three ladies were walking ahead of us. One of them turned and saw Mahatmaji. She could not suppress her emotion. First she whispered to her companions, "The Mahatma is behind us." We were walking too fast. In a moment we were just behind them. And then the same lady almost shouted, "I say get on one side. Mr. Gandhi is behind us." We all smiled. The companions made way quickly.

They could not have been more upset and at the same time, beaming with emotion, if the King himself had walked up so suddenly. The veneer of English stolidity had given way! The Mahatma had triumphed!

A CITY OF FAIRIES.

Simla is a city of fairies. Here Indian girls wear the costliest dresses, khadi is least popular, and georgetes and crepe-de-chines have been the normal vogue of fashion. Leaders of fashion have been known to get special designs made from Paris and to have paid extra sums to avoid the designs being duplicated. But to the utter surprise of everybody during the stay of the Mahatma the georgettes and crepe seem to have suddenly vanished. 'Khadi' and 'swadeshi' gained new popularity. I was told that during the last few days the stocks of Khadi saris of the Khadi Bhandar were completely exhausted. The wife of a very notable official actually had to ask the wife of one of her husband's clerks to supply her with a Khadi sari since she wanted to attend prayers. Girls whom for years, I had seen going on the Mall in costly georgettes and who complained of Khadi being so coarse as to scratch their delicate skins, came to Mahatmaji for a 'Darshan' in borrowed Khaddar or Swadeshi saris. The brown bureaucrats who wore hats came in turbans or bare-headed, to see the Mahatma. One fashionable young beauty who had taken good care to wear everything Swadeshi except her pretty buck skin slipper and seal coat, was so embarrassed as she reached the Mahatma's cottage, that she left her slippers and her fur-coat both with the rickshaw coolie below the stair case, lest the Mahatma should see them.

AMUSING REVELATIONS IN SERGEANT MACKENZIE CASE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

geant McKenzie, which the accused could not understand.

"LET US GO."

Sergeant Mackenzie asked the accused what he was talking to Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar and he told the Sergeant that she was inquiring about her brother. Thereupon Sergeant Mackenzie said "Let us go" and they went away.

Accused further said that he did not use any bad words nor did he use any offensive expression.

FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

Asked by Mr. Velinkar the accused said he knew Mrs. Rohini because he was a friend of her family. He knew her brother Mr. Manjrekar even before he joined the Police force.

Deputy Inspector Mackarthy then gave evidence for the defence. Before his cross-examination by Mr. B. T. Desai was over, the Court rose for tea.

"WOMEN LOOKED EXCITED."

Deputy Inspector Macarthy who was the first witness to give evidence for the defence stated that previous to October 26 there were many clashes between the police and the Congressmen and feelings between the two were not friendly. On the day in question he was in the charge room in the evening Mr. Mackenzie was on station duty. All the 22 women who were arrested in the morning were brought to the charge room in the evening at about 5-30 or 6 p.m. They looked excited and gave wrong names and ages when they were questioned.

LAUGHING GIRLS.

Witness identified Leila Syed and Krishna Kumari Sardesai as the two girls who were most excited. They were joking. They were laughing at Sergeant Mackenzie. One of them said that the white people would have to leave India soon and the sergeants would have to join the Congress. Witness asked who would have to join the Congress and the girl pointed at Mr. Kamat who was not then in uniform. Upon this the witness told the girl that Mr. Kamat was not a sergeant. He was a Sub-Inspector.

Krishnabai Sardesai came near the table of Sergeant Mackenzie and pointing at the badge on his coat with the letter B. C. P. (Bombay City Police) se said that he would have to change it into B. P. C. C. (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

A GOOD JOKE.

Mr. Velinkar: That was rather a good joke

Witness further said that hearing that remark Sergeant Mackenzie said: "Do not spoil your pretty faces by that". Looking to the manner in which it was said witness could say that it was a mere joke.

TOOK TEA IN CHARGE ROOM.

Witness further stated that the women then ordered tea and took it in the charge room. Sergeant Mackenzie was a married man and had a family. He joined the police force in 1923. Sergeant Mackenzie finished his work in the charge room by about 6-45 p.m. and during that time he did not utter the words imputed to him.

600 MEN AND 50 OFFICERS ON DUTY.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. T. Desai witness said that on the day in question there were 600 men and 50 officers on duty. Seven or eight officers were sitting in the charge room as trouble was expected in the evening. Sergeant Mackenzie was also among them. They were there till 8 p.m. When the women were brought to the charge room they were made to stand in a row before Mr. Mackenzie. Leila Sayed was the first. The second was Laxmi Surji Vallabhdas and third was Krishnakumari. He could not give the order of others. He was sitting at the same table with Mr. Mackenzie. But he was busy with his own work of preparing exhibits.

You say that they gave wrong names. How did you know that?—Because subsequently they corrected their own names.

What was the occasion for the talk about "Pretty faces?—I do not know.

Tell me how it began?—I cannot say how it began.

How do you say that the girls were laughing at Sergeant Mackenzie? Why not at you?—They were looking at Mr. Mackenzie.

After a few more questions the court rose for lunch.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

When the court re-assembled after lunch Deptuy Inspector Macarthy was further cross-examined. He said that he had heard Mr. Padhye making certain allegations against some police officer before Mr. Khandalawala in the Third Court. The Magistrate thereupon asked Inspector Naden to send for the officer. After some time witness saw Sergeant Mackenzie in the court. He could not say if Inspector Naden sent for him or brought him up. Sergeant Mackenzie had casually told the witness that he was one of the officers against whom allegations were made.

Mr. V. T. Desai, Judicial clerk in Mr. Khandalawala's Court produced a Court File in which there was an application made by Mr. Padhye on October 29 praying for the issue of a warrant and requesting the Court to write to the jail authorities and bring the girls back to Bombay and keep them in a jail in Bombay. On that application Mr. Khandalawala had entered a remark that if there was accommodation in Bombay jail the prisoners should be brought to Bombay. He had also remarked that Mr. Padhye should file a *Vakalatnama*. The witness was asked to see if there was any *Vakalatnama* in the file and on looking into it he replied in the negative.

C. I. D. KAMATH IN WITNESS BOX.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. then gave evidence for the defence. He stated that all the women were brought to the charge room after 5-30 p. m. They were made to stand in a line before Mr. Mackenzie Witness had a list of Desh Sevikas and their addresses. One of the girls came near the table and looking at the badge of Mr. Mackenzie said that B. C. P. represented "Bombay Congress Police."

Mr. Velinkar—Who was this good lady? Can you identify her?—No.

"WHEN ARE YOU LEAVING YOUR JOB?"

Witness further stated that some other girl suggested that whitemen will have to pack out of India when Swaraj was attained by a special steamer. A question was put to the witness himself asking as to when he would give up his job.

Mr. Velinkar.—Who was this good lady?—Miss Krishnakumari.

At this stage Sergeant Mackenzie interposed and said that they should not spoil their pretty faces by instigating others to give up their jobs. Upon this one of the girls said that they had every right to do so in case of Indian officers.

Witness further stated that they were all joyous, laughing and chit chatting among themselves.

NOT IN HIS PRESENCE.

Is it true that Sergeant Mackenzie uttered the words imputed to him?—Not in my presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. T. Desai witness said that he never investigated into the Civil Disobedience movement. He was rather watching the activities of the Satyagrahis. He was asked by his superiors to help the sectional police in sifting evidence and so he had been there to help them.

Did you help the police like that very often?—Yes I did.

Can you say as to how many times you did it?—I cannot give the number.

Did you also give evidence for the police in many cases?—Yes I did. But I cannot give the exact number.

PINNED A NATIONAL FLAG TO MY COAT.

Witness further related an incident in Girgaum showing how he came in contact with the Satyagrahis. He said "I was sitting once in Persian Indian Restaurant having a cup of tea. It was the Boycott Week. Several Congress volunteers and Miss Krishnakumari came to me and pinned a national flag to my coat. As I had no change on me I gave a five rupee note to them out of which four rupees were returned to me."

So you presented that money to them?—No. I had to give the money under certain circumstances.

Did you make a note of Krishnakumi's remark to you regarding giving up your job?—It was not a new thing to me.

So what you say is all from your memory?—Yes it is.

Do you remember on October 27 certain statement were made in the Court regarding the behaviour of some police officers?—Yes I do.

Do you remember what were those statements?—No.

So your memory is failing you.

Do you remember what the Court ordered in the matter?—No.

Witness further stated that he saw Inspector Naden in the court. He did not remember having seen Mr. Macarthy. He was in the court till the accused were sent down but he did not remember what Mr. Naden was asked. After the incident he saw Sergeant Mackenzie but there was no conversation about the allegations.

CAN'T EXPLAIN.

Can you say what connection was there between the remark about your giving up the job and "pretty faces"?—I cannot explain.

Sakharam Govind, an armed police, who was on guard duty at the Esplanade Police lock-up on the night was then examined. He said he was on duty from 12-0 midnight till 2-0 a.m. on October 27. He did not speak to any woman during that time. He did not tell to any woman the name of any officer.

Replying to Mr. Desai, defence pleader, witness said that there was no register to show on a particular date where he was on duty.

Superintendent Home giving evidence said that he was a Superintendent. On October 26 at about 6 p.m. he went to the police station He then went to the charge room. Twenty-two women who were arrested that morning were there. They were being placed before the station officer, Mr. Mackenzie, and their names and ages were being taken down. Deputy Inspector Macarthy was sitting by the side of Mackenzie. Sub-Inspector Kamat was also there. There were two batches of the girls. One was standing near the table while the other was standing aside. They were all talking among themselves and joking and laughing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai witness said he could not say who were all the persons present there when the names of the accused were being taken down. Vichare was mentioned by the previous witness as a clerk but he was not a clerk. He was a constable attached to the Investigating branch. There was a public meeting on the same evening at the Azad Maidan and witness could dare say that Mr. Kamat attended that meeting.

Were you standing in the charge room or did you take your seat?—I had taken a seat.

And the ladies were standing?—Yes (Laughter).

Witness further said that he must have been there for half an hour. He was talking to Inspector Naden and other officer.

WATCHING MACKENZIE.

What was Deputy Inspector Macarthy doing?—He was merely watching what Mackenzie was doing.

And what was Kamat doing?—He was assisting Mackenzie.

Inspector Naden was the last witness of the day. He said he was in charge of the police station. On the day in question he had been to the station at 4-0 or 4-30 p.m. He went to the charge room. The first batch of the arrested girls was brought at 5-0 p.m. the second was brought at 5-30 p.m.

"REMEMBER ONLY THE TALL GIRL".

Sergeant Mackenzie was taking down their names. There were ten or eleven girls in the first batch but he could not say who they were. He only remember one of them who was tall. She was Laxmi Surji Vallabhdas. He left the place with Superintendent for the Maidan as a meeting was to be held there. When he returned the work of taking down the names was going on. They sat down for a while. In the meanwhile somebody ordered tea and the girls took it in the room near the table. At 7 p.m. he ordered that they should be kept in two lock-ups, one the European lock-up and the other the women's lock-up which is next to the European's.

ENJOYING IN THEIR OWN WAY.

Asked as to how they were feeling witness said they were all enjoying it in their own way. None of them complained about anybody having insulted them. On the next day when witness went to the Station he passed by the lock-ups but no one complained him about any incident. Some of the relatives of the girl came to see them and permission was granted. Witness himself took the girls to the court but even then they did not complain.

The court then rose for the day. Hearing will be resumed to-day (Thursday) at 11-30 a.m.

GANDHIJI DISCUSSES AGRARIAN PROBLEM WITH U. P. GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

Asks People To STick To Non-violence And Khaddar.

NAINI TAL, May 20.

Along with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tewari and Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon have also been invited by the Governor to discuss the agrarian question. On Monday, after evening prayers, an informal meeting between Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Gobind Ballab Pant, Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tewary and Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon was held to discuss the agrarian question. This meeting was private.

LOAL TIN GOD'S WAY.

A public meeting was arranged by the local Congress Committee to be held on the flats on Tuesday evening, but the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, who is also the Chairman of the Naini Tal Municipal Board refused permission, on the ground that the flats had already been let to ehe Gymkhana Club for the season on rent. Special permission was, however, obtained by Pandit Gobind Ballab Pant fdom the Governor when he returned from Cawnpore on Tuesday morning.

ADDRESS BY CITIZENS.

Hundreds of people went to Takula, where Mahatma Gandhi is staying, to accompany the procession which started from there. Gandhiji with his party, left Takula at 6 in the evening and and reached the flats at about 7-30 p.m. when they were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. Gandhiji was then presented with an address by the citizens of Naini Tal.

STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE.

Replying to the address, he referred to his interview with the Governor and said that at such a time as this, a man in his position could not say as much as the public might expect of him. He further said that 'Ahimsa' and non-violence was their duty as long as the Congress did not decide otherwise. He further asked the citizens what they had done towards the propagation of Khaddar. He urged upon them the importance of Khaddar in helping in the attainment of Swaraj. India could not be free without this. He impressed upon them that by mere going to the Round Table Conference he would not achieve all that the Congress was fighting for unless the people discharged their duties which was the condition precedent to the attainment of Swaraj.—A. P.

CONFERENCES IN KARNATAK.

Belgaum To Present Address To To Bajaj.

BELGAUM, May 20.

The Belgaum District Local Board and the local Merchants' Association have resolved to present addresses of welcome on May 28 to Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj on his visit to Belgaum to preside over the Karnatak Provincial Conference, meeting here on the 26th and 27th May.

The exhibition of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods will be opened on the 25th. The Karnatak Unification Conference and the Karnatak Mahila Parishad will meet on the 27th in the morning and evening respectively.—A. P.

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THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN CURRENCY.

GOLD STANDARD, THE ONLY HOPE.

The following are extracts from leaflet No. 5, Indian Economic Series, issued by the Bombay Swadeshi League. The authors, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. K. V. R. V. Rao discusses in this leaflet the problem of Indian Currency:

It is and will always be a matter of regret for all who are interested in the welfare of India that public opinion has not been adequately roused to the vital importance of a sound currency organisation for the economic life of the country. The importance of currency systems for economic wellbeing has only been realised in comparatively recent times; and the effects of currency manipulations are subterranean and imperceptible. A cut in the flesh may at once attract notice; but the rapid advance of anaemia may very often escape observation, and if not remedied in time may prove fatal. (In the pre-war days, the gold standard as a system of currency was characterised by three fundamental attributes (1) a gold coin as the measure of all values; (2) a free and open mint, or a free market in gold; (3) the convertibility of all other media or exchange into gold. In these post-war times, in a large number of countries whilst the gold coin continues to be full legal tender, gold coins have disappeared from circulation; and other media which constitute the bulk of the internal circulation are redeemable in gold only for the purposes of export).

The primary object at which sound currency organisation should aim is the stability of the purchasing power of the monetary unit within the country—in other words, the stability in the internal level of prices. Given stability of the level of prices within the country, the prices of staples of foreign commerce will adjust themselves in the long run to world prices. Before the outbreak of the War in 1914 both economic opinion and economic policy in the civilised world rested on the undisputed assumption that though absolute stability of purchasing power of the monetary unit in terms of commodities could not be secured, relative stability could be obtained only by the use of the gold standard. The gold standard not only secure stability of price level within each country in which it operated, but linked up internal prices with external prices, due to the fact that the whole world with the exception of China and India was on a gold basis. The War brought into operation two conditions; almost all the belligerent countries, with the exception of the United States, issued an amount of paper money far in excess of the gold which would be required to make it redeemable; and secondly a large number of these countries placed an embargo on the export of gold, and even when a free market in gold has been subsequently restored, every country in the world with the exception of the Government of India has jealously watched over its gold reserves and endeavoured to strengthen them. This practice may be barbarous, but so long as the rest of the world does not give up the practice, and recognises gold as the only medium of international payment, for India to fritter away its gold reserves in the maintenance of the exchanges to commit economic suicide.

THE HISTORY OF INDIAN CURRENCY (1893-1914).

India had in very many parts in the past a gold standard and a gold currency side by side by with a silver standard and currency. The East India Company replaced the gold standard by the silver standard in the first half of the 19th Century. The violent fluctuations in the value of silver as measured in terms of gold after 1870 due to the discovery of silver mines and the demonetisation of silver by a number of countries created difficulties for the Government of India. Owing to our sterling obligations in the shape of home charges, with every fall by, a penny in the value of the rupee we had to provide an additional crore of rupees through taxation. The limits of taxation were recognised, and the uncertainties of the foreign exchanges hampered foreign trade and the flow of capital. The Government of India, therefore, decided to close the mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893. By regulating and restricting the supply of rupees, Government succeeded in raising the value of the rupee in terms of gold. The gold value of the rupee rose from s. 1-1d. in 1893 to s. 1-4d. by 1898. The Fowler Committee in 1898 recommended the introduction of the sovereign as a legal tender and a current coin in India, and the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold. The Committee observed: "Looking forward as we do to the effective establishment in India of the gold standard and currency on the principle of the free inflow and outflow of gold, we recommend these measures for adoption." The Committee further recommended that no additions were to be made to the rupee currency till gold occupied a predominant position in circulation. The profits on the coinage of silver, which were originally kept in India, were subsequently transferred to London, on the ground that in case of an adverse balance India would be saved the cost of transmitting gold to London. This reserve—"The Gold Standard Reserve"—is now invested in securities, and amounts to £40,000,000.

GOLD EXCHANGE STANDARD.

The system of currency into which the Government of India had thus drifted was neither a Silver Standard, nor a Gold Standard, nor even a Gold Exchange Standard. The Chamberlain Commission which made its report in 1914 admitted that the system which was in operation after 1900 had never been deliberately adopted by, the Government, nor had the Government a clear idea of the final object to be attained; but the Commission blessed the system actually in force and defined the essence of it in these terms: "the most generally suitable media of internal circulation in India are rupees and notes, and that the Government should encourage notes while providing absolute security for the convertibility into sterling of so much of the internal currency as may at any moment be required for the settlement of India's external obligations." The Gold Exchange Standard, as thus described, involves (1) the use of a token currency for internal circulation (2) a legal obligation on the part of the Currency authorities to convert gold into tokens and tokens into gold for the purposes of export. But the system in operation in India between 1900 and 1914 was not a scientific gold exchange standard, because there was no legal obligation on the Government of Inda to convert rupees into gold. The Chamberlain Commission whilst blessing the System already in vogue recommended that it should be made more logical and scientific.

If we examine the working of the Gold Exchange Standard it reveals the following weaknesses:

(1) The rupee under the System becomes a token coin, a note printed on silver. The one danger of a token currency is the temptation to over issue, and the Government of India yielded to the temptation in the period 1900-1914. There was a continuous rise in the level of prices in India from 1900—"a rise that was much greater than can be accounted for by changes occurring elsewhere", as Mr. Kynes has himself admitted. The reasons were obvious. The additions to the rupee currency made from time to time were incapable of being withdrawn. The rupee does not permit of being melted; people will not hoard it; and it has no use as coin for export.

(2) As a result the currency, under the Gold Exchange Standard, is inelastic and incapable of readily responding to the demands of the market. This inelasticity is indicated by the violent fluctuations in the bank rate as between different months of the year.

(3) The main purpose of the Gold Exchange Standard is to stabilise the rate of exchange. The mechanism by which this is effected is the sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State to an unlimited extent in normal times when the balance is in favour of India, and by the sale of Reserve Bills in exceptional years when the balance turns against India. So long as the balance of trade was favourable to India from year to year, and the gold price of silver made it profitable for Government to coin rupees, it was possible for Government to maintain the fixity of the ratio of exchange. But whenever this mechanism was seriously tested as it was during the War, and in the post-war period, it completely broke down.

LATER HISTORY OF INDIAN CURRENCY 1914-1930.

At the end of the War the Babington Smith Committee once again blessed the Gold Evchange Standard and fixed the ratio at 2 shillings; and whilst they recommended the Gold Exchange Standard, they curiously enough also recommended the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold. The ratio was accordingly altered to 2 shillings by the Coinage Act of 1920. When shortly after the price of silver fell below 2 sh., the Government of India endeavoured to maintain the legal rate by the sale of Reverse Bills. After involving this country in a loss of over 40 crores of rupees, the Government of India gave up the attempt to maintain the rate of exchange. The Gold Exchange Standard broke down again.

But though the stability of the foreign exchanges was for the time being abandoned, it continued to be the main objective of Government Policy. Two years later in 1923, Sir Basil Blackett observed: If the time has not yet come finally to stabilise the currency of India, stability is our goal, and we mean to achieve it at the first opportunity." So again in 1925: "From the first moment of my arrival in India two and a half years ago, my aim, frequently expressed, has been to secure the stabilisation of the exchange value of the rupee at the earliest possible moment." By the time that the Hilton Young Commission made their report in 1926 the Government of India had succeeded in stabilising the rupee at sh. 1—6d., and when the report was issued, action was taken on this part of the report, gold was demonetised, and the legal rate of exchange fixed at sh. 1—6d.

THE HILTON YOUNG COM. MISSION.

The main recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission may be summarised as an attempt to experiment with Indian currency in the light of English experience. They recommended (1) that the sovereign should be demonetised (2) that the rupee should continue to be unlimited legal tender (3) that the exchange value of the rupee should be stabilisetd at sh. 1—6d. (4) that there should be a legal obligation to convert the token currency into gold bullion and vice versa in quantities of not less than 400 ounces of fine gold. This mechanism was called the Gold Bullion Standard, and it was claimed that India would have a genuine Gold Standard under this arrangement. It was pointed out by way of criticism that the Gold Bullion Standard was only another name for the Gold Exchange Stadard; that its fundamental objective was stability of exchange and not stability of the internal price level; and that its working would involve the same difficulties and disastrous consequences for this country that the more unscientific attempts at working the Gold Exchange Standard involved. In the four years that have followed upon the introduction of this new currency experiment, we have lost about 40 crores worth of our gold reserves, we have contracted our currency to the extent of 100.00.00,000; we have heavily added to our sterling debt for the discharge of our recurring liabilities in the shape of the home charges; and our level of prices has fallen probably far below the corresponding fall in the world level of prices. Well may India congratulate itself if its economic life can find a lingering existence and survive the terrible trials and sufferings to which it has been subjected by reckless experimentation and light hearted tampering with its currency organisation!

A GOLD STANDARD THE ONLY HOPE.

The only sound system of currency that this country of ours can have is a Gold Standard. In 1926 we unhesitatingly advocated a gold standard with a gold currency, not because we believe in wasting our gold resources by keeping gold coins in circulation, but because the psychological confidence which convertible gold notes would inspire would be the best method of economising gold. We are fully aware that the use of gold in circulation is a wastage. What we deplore is that in the working of the Gold Bullion Standard, during the last four years, for the sake of maintaining the fixity of exchange at s. 1—6d. we should have wasted our gold resources and sacrificed the larger interests of the country to this one objective. During the last four years our production both in agriculture and in industries has not fallen—which would imply that our demand for currency should not have undergone any change, if we were aiming at stability in the internal level of prices. We are, therefore, prepared to-day to accept the Gold Bullion Standard, provided that our monetary policy is primarily directed to the maintenance of stability in the internal price level, with a view to fostering our agriculture and industries. If public confidence is necessary for the successful working of a currency system, we would be inclined to advocate one more qualification in the gold bullion standard, namely a reduction in the minimum quantity of gold bullion that could be converted into currency and vice versa. Ultimately the soundness of the currency organisation will depend on the purpose for which it is operated, and the people who operate it. If the purpose is the stabilisation of the internal level of prices, and if the men who work the system work it with a single eye to the larger interests of India, we shall have, by such an organisation, laid the foundations for a materially prosperous India which in the fulness of time shall enable it re-enter on its ancient heritage of culture, unto the world in the gifts of the spirit more than it ever gets.

What Has The Church Done?

(Continued from page 6.)

of gambling." It was denounced as "immoral" to insure your life was "to declare that you had no confidence in the Almighty." That you relied on a corporation instead of a divine Providence." The Church taught not philosophy and the laws of gravitation, but that it had every influence with the Almighty to get rain and sunshine, to stop flood, volcanic lava, and storms: to kill insects, rats, snakes, and wild beasts: to stay pestilence and famine, to delay frost and snow, to lengthen the lives of kings and queens, to protect presidents, to give legislators wisdom, to increase collections and subscriptions. And to this very hour, in Europe and America and throughout the whole East, the Church is busy "converting" the "heathen, and those sunk in ignorance and in the coils of the Devil." She claims that she can do more than modern surgery, and make straight mal-formations of hands and feet. It puts oil on the dying. It protects or tries to protect the "heathen" from the malice of the devil, from ghosts and spoaks, from witches and lizards, and all the leering friends that seek to poison the souls of men. It protects sheep of God from the "wolves of science," from the wild beasts of doubt and investigation. Incalculable millions of pounds have been spent in the past by the Church, on its missionaries and its organisations in the East to "teach" what Asiatics know far more already. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the clergy are scuttling out of Spain, for their very lives? Even the Almighty cannot be bribed indefinitely even in Spain.

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—:o:—

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No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives	9	15

(Continued From Column 7.)

grand-daughter of Dadabhai Navroji, and it has been very successful. In the city country liquor shops are watched by the labour union as usual and other shops are picketed peacefully by volunteers.

The G. P. C. C. has decided to observe the Dharasana Day on the 21st. Prabhat pheris will go out in different parts of the city in the morning and there will be a demonstration by the Bal Sevika Mandal and a public meeting at 8-30 p.m.

Appeals are sent round to youths to join as Congress volunteers and for the organisation of a Gujarat Youth League. It is hoped that the youths of Gujarat will join these organisations in large numbers and give their quota in national service.

OUR AHMEDABAD LETTER

Advance Swadeshi

VIGOROUS PICKETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

The highest temperature in the week ended on Thursday last. It went up to 109, but on Wednesday there were strong winds accompanied with a light shower of rain which has cooled down the temperature to a certain extent.

The total number of deaths in the week ended on Thursday came down to 211 which shows a decrease of 30 from the last week's figures but the death rate of 40.5 per thousand is still very high. Consumption was responsible for 18 deaths in the week.

A report has been received of a dacoty in the village of Bhantlodia in the district. It is said that some twelve men armed with rifle 'Dhaulas, and ; hthis entered the house of a rich man in the village and on a cry being raised they fired some shots and decamped with whatever they could collect. Some four persons were injured in the affray and one of them has died. The police are inquiring into the matter.

GAMBLING IN CARNIVALS

The gambling which I referred to in my letter last week is still allowed to go in Carnivals in our midst. The question was taken up for discussion in our municipal board on Friday last. Mr. Ramniklal Sharedalal, had sent in a proposal to authorise the president to write to the Collector not to le out plots on the Laldarwaja ground to such shows and to withdraw all sanitary and other arangements made by the municipality if the gambling was not stopped. The president at the request of Mr. Ramniklal gave priority to this item on the agenda, whereupon Khan Bahadur Chahewala, Assistant Public Prosecutor, and a nominated councilor of the Board defended the police authorties objecting to certain words of the resolution. The time for discussion being very limited it was decided to take up the question again on Monday. It is hoped that the Board will pass the resolution and condemn the present supervision of the police in such matters. The Mill-owners' Association and the Labour Union also have taken up this matter and representatives of the two propose to pay surprise visits to these carnivals and the Mill-owners' Association will pass their resolution after the visit.

The Municipal budget which ought to have been passed some two months back has at last, after much delay, been passed by the Board which met at 1 p.m. on Wednesday last. It shows an income of about 45 lakhs and an expense of about 43 lakhs in round figures.

The board elected its two representatives on the Ellis Town-planning Board. It was proposed, that Messrs. Balwantray P. Thakor, and Chaitanyaprasad, Diwan be nominated as representatives, but Mr. Phirozeha Karanjawala proposed an amendment that Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer and Mr. Balvantray Thaker should be nominated. The amendment was passed by a majority.

MILL CLERKS' UNION.

The mill clerks have found it necessary to have a union of their own so that their interests may be safeguarded. This was being considered for a long time, as frequently poor clerks are turned out by managers or agents of mills, and these poor men are made to suffer. A meeting of the clerks was held in the course of the week, and a committee of 5 of their number has been appointed to frame rules and regulations of the Association which will be discussed in a general meeting on Wednesday next.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Swadeshi exhibition organised by the Swadeshi Prachar Samiti will ge opened on the 25th instant. It has been decided to give no place to mill cloth in this exhibition, while khadi, its manufacture and various processes will have a prominent place. Several young men are working hard to make the exhibtion successful and the management has been able to secure Bhagubhai's wadi for the purpose. There have been demands for stalls for Swadeshi goods, and it is hoped that in spite of the season, the Ahmedbad public, will not fail to take advanatge of the opportunity afforded to them.

The question of housing accommodation and water supply and drainage in the city is proving very knotty on account of dense population and various limitations. The drainage system in the city has been extended chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel when he was president of the Municipal Board, but there is no such system in the suburbs and the storm-water drains also are a great nuisance in the monsoons. This question requires a careful consideration at the hands of the municipal board and the Government but no solution seems to be in sight and the near future. Great efforts have been made to improve the water supply of the city, but in spite of all that, there is still a great dearth of water, and people, especially in the suburbs, are suffering practically from water famine. It is essential that some scheme should be devised to remove the difficulty, if people are to be induced to move out from thickly populated areas.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

The greatest of all troubles is the housing accommodation in the city. As it is, there is very limited space and the poor have to live in dirty houses causing a great deal of overcrowding. The Municipality has been discussing the scheme of building some sanitary chawls for the poor, but no decision seems to have been arrived at as yet. A committee had been appointed some time back, and the report of the committee was taken up for discussion last week, but no definite conclusion has been reached. The municipality should at least take care to look to the surroundings of the habitations of these poor people and see that they are not made to grovel in filth and dirt.

The cloth market had been active for some time on account of the impetus given to Swadeshi. As a result of this the well-to-do people have been attracted towards mill industry. It is reported that some new mills are to be started in the city, and arrangements for some five or six are already being made. The activity of the cloth market and the yarn market, is however, fast disappearing. What the effect of this would be to the Banias of the city remains to be seen.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

The Panchkuva cloth market in Ahmedabad is well-known for its heavy business and this market alone sold cloth worth about two crores every year. The business was chiefly in foreign cloht to the end of 1929 but from last year several big merchants have given up dealing in foreign cloth, and have taken to the production of such printed and coloured mill cloth as could satisfy the tastes of their customers. These merchants do not think of reverting to the trade in foreign cloth but the piece-goods merchants think of getting the resolution of their Mahajan cancelled so that they may revert to their trade in foreign cloth. In the whole city there is very little gusiness in foreign cloth at present, as the Muskat market and the Panchkuwa merchants and several other Mahajans have given up ordering out foreign cloth. There are still some merchants who deal in foreign cloth and sell their goods stealthily. But the greatest complaint of cloth merchants is against mill-owners. A Swadeshi Sabha was grought into existnce last year, and the mill-owners had agreed to give certain facilities to cloth merchants but the schemes suggested to them are being discussed over and over again and nothing tangible has come out as yet. Retail dealers complain against mill agents who have their own retail shops, as these dealers have no business on that account. Efforts are being made to find out some workable scheme, and if the mill agents have proper vision they will take care to give all possible facilities to the merchants so that all foreign cloth may be turned out from the market altogether. The Ahmedabad Banias are too shrewd to allow this opportunity to slip from their hands, and it is hoped that they would put their heads together to evolve a proper scheme.

PICKETING.

The picketing mandal has been active as usual and picketing of liquor shops as well as of cloth shops is now being pushed on vigorously on peaceful lines. Till now volunteers who came here for picketing were kept in a special camp, but the camp has now been dissolved, and respectable ladies as well as youths and gentlement come forward as volunteers and stand before shops in the hottest part of the day. This has produced its effect upon customers and merchants and the Punchkuwa Mahajan has given up the idea of rescinding its resolution for the time being.

The picketing of liquor shops is being supervised by Khurshedben.

(Continued in Column 4).

REVOLUTION

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.WORDS OF WISDOM.

(BY CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI.)

We may talk what we please of lilies and lions rampant, and spread eagles in fields d'or or d'argent; but if heraldry were guided by reason, a plough in a field arable would be the most noble and ancient arms.
—COWLEY.

I have so fixed my contemplations on Heaven that I have almost forget the idea of Hell, and am afraid rather to lose the joys of the one than endure the misery of the other; to be deprived of them is a perfect Hell, and needs, methinks, no addition to complete our afflictions.
—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

It is the true office of history to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment.
—BACON.

Since I have understood the occurrences of the World, and know in what counterfeit shapes and deceitful vizards, times present represent on the stage things past, I do believe them little more than things to come.
—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and Philosophy. It impresses general truths on the mind by a vivid representation of particular characters and incidents.
—MACAULAY.

We talk of a credulous vulgar without always recollecting that there is a vulgar incredulity, which in historical matters, as well as in those of religion, finds it easier to doubt than to examine.
—SCOTT.

The man's work for his own home is to secure its maintenance, progress, and defence; the woman's to secure it order, comfort, and loveliness.
—RUSKIN.

Hope is a flatterer; but the most upright of all parasites, for she frequents the poor man's but, as well as the palace.
—SHENSTONE.

If you will please people, you must please them in their own way: and, as you cannot make them what they should be, you must take them as they are.
—CHESTERFIELD.

People in our rank of life are perpetually falling into one sad mistake, namely, that of supposing that human nature and the persons they associate with are one and the same thing.
—WORDSWORTH.

A hypocrite is in himself both the archer and the mark, in all actions shooting at his own praise or profit.
—FULLER.

You are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.
—MATHEW.

Yet others pour as sacrifice the outgoing breath in the incoming, and the incoming in the outgoing, restraining the flow of the outgoing and incoming breaths, solely absorbed in Pranayama.
—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

Dreaming when Dawn's Left Hand was in the Sky,
I heard a Voice within the Tavern cry,
'Awake, my Little ones, and fill the cup,
'Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry.'
—OMAR KHAYYAM.

Better than the sacrifice of any objects is the sacrifice of wisdom, O Parantapa. All actions in their entirety, O Partha, culminate in wisdom. Learn thou this by discipleship, by investigation, and by service. The wise, the seers of the Essence of things, will instruct thee in wisdom.
—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

A LUCKNOW MUSLIM MEETING

—o—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a press telegram from your Lucknow correspondent, which appears in your issue of the 13th instant, regarding the mass meeting of the Muslims of Lucknow which was held on the 10th instant to celebrate (in the words of your correspondent) Separate Electorate Day, and to support the resolutions of the Special Session of the Muslim Conference which was held at Delhi in April last. I regret to say that the account of the meeting as wired to you by your Lucknow correspondent (referred to above) is altogether wrong and fanciful and not at all borne out by facts, as can be easily ascertained from any fairminded person who was present at the meeting. The above telegram states that "Mr. Zakirali opposed the resolution condemning Joint Electorate and the Nationalist Conference." Mr. Syed Zakirali (who is the General Secretary of U. P. Muslim Conference) did nothing of the sort, and it is a gross misrepresentation of the resolution which was indeed the main resolution moved by him and the cogent and able speech made by him at the meeting. The resolution moved by him supported the resolutions No. 4 and 5 passed at the special session of the Muslim Conference at Delhi in April last, upholding the just political demands of the Muslims of India and declaring that the section of the Muslims who style themselves as "Nationalist Muslims" do not represent the mass of Muslim public opinion.

I am enclosing herewith for publication an authorized condensed cop of the proceedings of the said meeting which has been transmitted by the President to various newspapers, which will show you how unfair and prejudiced is the account supplied to you by your Lucknow correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

SYED AHMED ALI KHAN ALAWEE,
Raja of Salempur.

Salempur House, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow May 14.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report enclosed in the letter of Raja of Salempur:—

As per instructions of the All-India Muslim Conference a mass meeting of the Musalmans of Lucknow which was convened by almost all he prominent Musalmans of Lucknow was held in the Rifai-am grounds on Sunday to support the resolutions of the special session of the Muslim Conference held at Delhi in April last. Shams-ul-ulema Maulana Mufti Abdulhameed Saheb of Firangi Mahal was unanimously voted to the chair. Syed Zakirali, Secretary, U. P. Muslim Conference, then moved main resolution supporting resolutions number 4 and 5 passed at special session of Muslim Conference at Delhi in April last regarding political demands of Muslims and declaring that the few Nationalist Muslims did not represent views of Musalmans. Syed Zakir Ali in moving resolution dwelt at length on inconsistencies of Congress in going back on its Madras resolution and adopting Nehru Report which created grave suspicions in minds of Muslims and when they saw that instead of winning right of Indians to make their own constitution the thing aimed at was only a constitution advanced by stages and for which detailed constitution was in the making they naturally asked for such safeguards as more recent experience had compelled them to devise and which were not only not based on communal sentiments but sought to kill communalism by constitutional means for thwarting the communalism of the majority whether Hindu or Muslim wherever it raised its head and which obviated the possibility of any community exploiting and usurping the rights of weaker units. He was followed by Mr. Syed Bashir Ahmad Advocate who insisted on the extreme necessity of Muslim safeguards and his speech was greatly applauded by the audience. At this stage the President owing to some urgent work asked to leave and requested Nawab Molvi Syed Mehdi Hasan Rizvi to occupy the chair for him. Nawab Mehdi Hasan on occupying the chair asked Chaudhary Khaliquzzaman if he and his party would like to speak. He said he himself and Maulana Sibghatullah would like to speak. The President gave him twenty minutes. He mainly dwelt on clearing the Nationalists from the blame of being the tools of Hindus and proving the benefits of joint electorate. The audience did not favour his speech. Maulana Sibghatullah was next given an opportunity to oppose the resolution. The President allowed two more Nationalists who desired to oppose the resolution. Mr. Bashir Ahmad, Advocate, then rose to reply. By the time Mr. Bashir finished his speech Mr. Khaliq and his colleagues appear to have left the meeting as the resolution when put to vote was carried unanimously, none dissenting.

A QUERY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel grateful if you or any of your numerous readers could inform me through the medium of your esteemed paper, if there is in Bombay, any branch of "The Lorraine Society of Applied Psychology", founded by the late Monsieur Emile Coue of Nancy France. Or any other institution where the practice of auto-suggestion is taught for curing diseases.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED".

14-5-31.

DACCA MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE

Death Of A Boy Outside Varsity Hall

BROTHER'S COMPLAINT AGAINST EX-POLICE CHIEF

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Mr. Justice Lort-Williams and Mr. Justice Mallik set aside the order of the Dacca Magistrate dismissing the complaint of Mr. Surendranath Bhattacharyya against Mr. Eric Hodson former Superintendent of Police and certain other police officers unknown, in connection with the death of his brother Mr. Ajitnath Bhattacharyya on the 21st July, 1930, when peaceful picketing was going on outside the Dacca University Hall.

IRREGULAR PROCEDURE.

Their Lordships held that the procedure adopted by the Magistrate in basing his conclusion upon the inquest report was irregular and it was desirable that a proper enquiry should be held into the circumstances of the death of the boy.—A. P.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There was a time when the East India Cotton Association Ltd., was so zealous of its statutory powers that they were used indiscriminately against anybody and everybody who dared to encroach upon their sacred sphere. Trading bye-law No. 48 relating to speculative transactions known as "Kutcha Khandi and Kutcha Americans" prohibits its members from dealing in such speculative transactions, and this bye-law was even enforced against a bonafide body like Shri Mahajan Association, with the result that this Association was the victim of a police raid in the beginning of the year 1926. Since then there was some check on such speculative transactions and trade went on smoothly for some time.

For the last three months, however, there has been a revival of such speculative practices under the garb of business known as "Indore Dhara". This business has developed to such enormous dimensions that it rages in full force in Marwari Bazar, from 7 a.m. in the morning to mid-night and large crowds of people gather together to do the business. It goes on openly day and night in the public streets, even blocking the thoroughfares. It is openly done even by several members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and, as reported, the settlement rate is cut every month on full moon day in the rooms of an Association which presumably deals under the aegis of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. The effect of this unbridled speculation openly resorted in the public streets of one of the most respectable trading centres, is so bad that it has dislocated and demoralised bonafide business which is on the verge of ruin. The cotton trade has a right to ask what is the East India Cotton Association Ltd., the sole statutory controlling authority of the cotton trade of Bombay doing. Does it exist at all? Will it wake up and take prompt measures to stop this speculative trade before it is too late? The legitimate interests of the trade are in immediate danger of being killed and it is up to the East India Cotton Association and the Government to see that such open violation of the basis and foundations of legitimate trade must cease at once, in order to save the cotton trade of Bombay from premature extinction.—Yours, etc.,

RATILAL L. VORA.

"BROTHERHOOD QUARTERLY"

The Managing Committee of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has decided to revive "The Brotherhood Quarterly" and the first issue will be released for circulation in the second or third week of June next. The "Quarterly" was started as early as in 1903. In 1919 the general economic depression caused by the War affected the Brotherhood finances also and the "Quarterly" ceased publication. At present it is being revived under more auspicious financial circumstances.

The Editorial Board of the "Quarterly" invites contributions from members of the Brotherhood. The Board offers a prize of Rs. 25/ for an article on "The Pros and Cons of a Socialist Republic in India". The competition is open to student members of the Brotherhood and also to graduate members of not more than 5 years' standing. All contributions and articles should be forwarded to The Managing Editor, "The Brotherhood Quarterly" French Bridge, Girgaum on or before 1st June 1931. The Editor reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any contribution.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION.

—:o:—

Rumblings From Sinister Quarter.

MONETARY MACHINERY HAS FAILED TO KEEP PACE WITH PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following report dated, Bombay, 18th instant:—

AMERICANS.

A week of daily declines leaves the price level more than half a cent below that ruling at at time of our last report and cotton would seem to have reason to request preservation from its friends, inso much as long liquidation rather than short selling seems to have been the major factor in the market. The price level is a restraining influence on any tendency towards aggressive short selling, but it would seem that the faith of those friends which the market seemed to be gathering a fortnight ago was not strong enough to withstand the disturbing influence of even a few days of good weather when accompanied by rumblings from that sinister quarter, Wall Street.

WORLD'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

The writer has recently returned from Europe where the world's economic problem vies with Vaudeville as wireless broadcast entertainment for tired minds and maybe we shall be forgiven if we attempt to reflog a horse which obstinately refuses to show any sign of returning animation. Our plea is for a simple view of the problem. After all, much ink was spilled over Napoleon's failure to conquer Russia when, without a too flagrant disregard for truth, the subject might have been dismissed by saying that Russia was too big to be conquered. Similarly, to-day, leaders of economic thought insist on making the problem as complex as possible. The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, than whom there are few more able men in Finance to-day, maintains that the world's monetary machinery has failed to keep pace with the world's vastly increased productive capacity, an obvious truth it would seem, but Mr. McKenna himself says that "The science of monetary policy is a new development. It has of late years been much discussed in the United States and the most informative writers upon it in Europe are Mr. Keynes and Professor Cassel of Swedon. 'But there is no accepted body of doctrine.'" In other words, they can't make up their minds whether light bends or it doesn't bend and apparently only in their most lucid moments understand their own theories.

WRONG WITH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The Gold school blame the United States and France for upsetting the balance of a satisfactory but delicate machinery. The Anti-Gold school assert that the present capitalist system has failed because the logical conclusion of normal economic argument points to the solution of the problem lying in the direction of a famine year in all commodities. If it be true that men starve because there is too much to eat and in order that all men shall eat there must be a famine year in food crops then, as beings of limited intelligence, we agree that either the problem is beyond us or that something would appear to be wrong with the distributive system—if not necessarily the economic science hitherto accepted by men who think.

But now for our plea for simplicity. May we suggest that to-day's depression differs from previous depressions only in that it is bigger. Is it not true that on the one hand there is an enormous surplus of usable commodities and on the other an enormous surplus of idle money? It is definitely so. In the past, has not almost invariably the problem of surpluses been solved by the speculator eventually "carrying the baby"? Then is not the refusal of commodities to stabilise due, broadly speaking, almost entirely to the fact that their surplusses cannot be linked to the surplus of idle money because confidence is lacking? We are told that too many people have bought only to find prices go lower and to that their lack of confidence is due. Our answer is that, did not many operators of real ability, balance and vision sell short on Wall Street when returns dropped to under 2 per cent. only to find that they lost heavily because the general public was determined to discount not only posterity, but eternity? The fact that subsequent events proved that they were right in theory while in actual fact they lost money did not mean that the capitalist system had failed. Neither does the probability of equally able operators buying too soon on the decline mean that we are faced with a problem differing except in size from problems faced and overcome by our forefathers. The pendulum must inevitably swing and in spite of the individual maladies of Russia, China and India in their relation to world's consumption, recovery will ultimately follow the linking of commodity surplusses with money surplusses.

Meanwhile, cotton is still suffering from the unfortunate remedial measures undertaken by a Farm Board whose most favourable epitaph will probably read "They meant well." The price level is low and the weather months are ahead but in assessing the potential value of red hot weather news let us not forget the old story of the soldier who wrote home to his parents "I am sending you five shillings, but not this week."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES:—	Latest Prices
Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ord.	0 2 10 1/2
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 10 6
Turner and Newall	1 3 9
Associated Electrict Industries	0 17 10 1/2
Attock Oil	14 4 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 0 3
Electric Supply Corporation	2 2 6
Guest, Keen and Nettleford Ld. Ord.	0 11 0
Beira Railways	0 11 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 2 3
Marconi International Marine	1 7 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ld. Ord.	2 8 6
General Elec. Ord.	1 17 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 3 1 1/2
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	24 5 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord.	9 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 7 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	0 14 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 0 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 3 9
Wm. Cory and Son	2 5 7 1/2
	Tons
Market outlook poor	
Stock of rubber in the U. K.	140207
Increase on week	679

STRENGTH OF MONSOONS.

POONA, May 19.

The monsoon has weakened in Lower Burma. There has been local rain in Burma and Bengal with a few falls in Assam. The Western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature in North Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab, two inches; Victoria Point, one; Amherst, Kyaukpyu, three-quarters; Mergui, Monywa, Bhamo, half; Maymyo, a quarter; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Narayangunj, one and half; Barisal, Mymensingh, Shillong, Cherrapunji, a half; Dibrugarh, a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Arakan and Upper Burma, continue in Tenasserim, Assam and Bengal, and extend in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. A few light showers are also likely in the Northwest Frontier Provinces and Kashmir.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-5-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.866 inches (.053 above normal).

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.00.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (0.2 above normal).

At 8-7 A.M. local time (8-45 A.M. Indian Standard Time and temperature 86.6 of a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the official barometer reading above for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean see lev[illegible]

PLAYERS AND PLAYGOES COMMUNICATE

(Continued from page 4).

only come by a director's indifference to the merits of his work,-work to which he is usually proud to put his name.

THE "GOOD ENOUGH" SPIRIT.

Most Indian directors, whether they know their work or not are too easily satisfied. They set out with the knowledge that theirs is to be an Indian picture for Indian picture houses, where the better class seats are only occupied when the cheaper ones are unavailable, with the result that they grow into the slip-shod habit of overlooking flaws and accepting the poor, or mediocre, as "good enough," while realising the room for improvement-with a little more trouble, which, however, they consider not worth it in the circumstances.

For the same reason they accept almost anyone who professes an aptitude for the screen (with certain reservations provided the applicant possesses something of a "film face"; and there is more than one company some of whose staff have turned from tailoring and less dignified professions to the more lucrative but less understood art of the screen. A. Valkunthram.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

—:o:—

Tamil And Telgu Talkies—A Dance Picture

Mr. M. Bhawani, who produced "Vasantsena" has been busy for nearly a month with the production of some pictures at the Kohinoor United Artists' Studio.

SELECT PICTURES CIRCUIT:—

Mr. Chimanlal Desai of "Select Pictures Circuit" of Bangalore and Sagar Film Co., has specially engaged the services of Miss Rajalaxmi, the well-known stage star and songstress of Madras, and a few others for the production of Tamil and Telugu short Talkie-Dramas for exhibition in Madras Presidency, Mysore Province and Ceylon—The production will be undertaken by the Imperial Movietone for the S. P. Circuit.

UNITED PLAYERS' CORPORATION (LAHORE.):—

Mr. A. R. Kardar the youngest Producer-Director, will release his picture "The Golden Dagger" very shortly in Bombay. His latest production "The Wandering Dancer" featuring Miss Rokeya Khaton, is nearly completed. Miss Rokeya is well-known as an exponent of "Oriental" dancers. She had training in the Art School of Calcutta. This picture will be released by Messrs. Billimoria very shortly in Bombay.

KRISHNATONE:—

After the release of some short-talkies of the Krishna Film Co., Mr. Maneklal Patel finished a full-talkie picture named "The Wife" featuring Miss Rampiari and the same may be released at the Globe Cinema very shortly.

FAMOUS ARTISTS:—

Messrs. Torney, Chowdhary and Babu Ram Pai, have formed an unit for the production of quality pictures having Mr. Jal Merchant in the leading role. Their maiden production is "The Panther."

SURYA FILM CO.:—

"Priestess of Passion" is still under production. Their latest production "The Gamble of life" will be released on the 23rd at the West End. Another picture named "The Supreme Test" featuring Miss Jena, and Bachoo is also ready fo rerlease.

Side by side arrangements are being made, for the production of talkies in different languages.

MR. RAGHAVACHARI'S BANGALORE AMATEURS

Mr. N. Moorthirao writes:—

I was one of those attended the play 'Ramdas' on the 2nd May 1931, a historical story, the Andhras love most; it had been well staged and thoroughly patronised in our country.

Needless to say, the same drama attracted the attention of not only Andhras here but most of the people even from these parts. We are certainly proud of having that star Mr. T. Raghavachair acted at 'Ramdas' in a way that "commanded the world" support. I say world's because he has won the supreme place amongst dramatic stars even in foreign countries.

It is a well known fact that we are few in number here and that does not mean to say our countrymen should lose the golden opportunity which Mr. T. Raghavachari has created without supporting and encouragin g him and his party. The pity is that the people are too backward in socialism and should the prestige earned by our master poet late Md. Krishanamchary of Bellary will undoubtedly disappear in Andhara Pro-Provinces."

'Screen Interprets History

Frederick The Great

Ruler of Men, Art Patron And Philoshopher

Historical characters whose personality and achievements cause them to stand out vividly against the background of the past, offer a wealth of material for great dramas and often fulfill the familiar adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

The new German production, "Frederick the Great," unfolds a drama of events that filled the days of this popular monarch's reign. Frederick II came to the throne of Prussia in 1760, and immediately made his influence felt throughout Europe. He continued to gain to power until death closed his career in 1786. While he had been rigorously trained in military affairs in preparation of his reign, Frederick early displayed a love and appreciation for the arts, and his achievements cover a wide field of military, civic and artistic triumphs that brought prestige to the dominion and to the Emperor.

The picture "Frederick the Great" brings out some of the dramatic and colorful personal events and is called a story of power and romance.

One of Germany's foremost stage and screen stars, Herr Gebuehr, has drawn the character of Frederick with strokes that possess the emotional and intellectual energy of a man who understands life and is ready to meet it, on the battle field as a ruler of millions, as art patron and also as one who seeks understanding for himself, freed of the glories and responsibilities of an Emperor.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

—:o:—

Season For Scares

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. of New York in their report dated Chicago, 15th April state as under:—

WHEAT.—The wheat market has developed a decidedly firmer tone during recent sessions and has advanced about six cents per bushel above the recent low. A strengthening of the cash position in exporting countries and more cheerful regarding the new crop outlook have been influences in shaping a more friendly market speculative sentiment. A much better foreign demand for wheat especially Canadian and Australian varieties has been in evidence. Stocks in European countries are at a very low ebb and we think it likely that a continuation of this buying will be seen on all price dips during the next few weeks. While the outlook for the new winter wheat crop remains generally satisfactory, the lack of subsoil moisture makes future developments very uncertain. Even very short periods without precipitation exert a market effect as any protraction of drouth would undoubtedly be very serious. This situation exists also in spring wheat territory both sides of the international line. Recently there has been numerous complaints of dry conditions and dust storms from Canada. Regarding acreage to be planted official reports have suggested a good decrease in our spring wheat acreage while our own advices indicate that the Canada area may be reduced as much as 15 per cent. We have also been informed from a reliable source in Argentina that a very large reduction in acreage may be seen in that country. We think it likely that, unless actual shortage of wheat should develop, the Farm Board will announce that its holdings of old wheat will be held off the market until a better time for disposal. The next few months constitutes the so-called seasonal crop scares. In view of the fact that the great part of our crop is off the market and that our new crop futures are selling at large discounts under old, the market should be more susceptible than usual to any genuine damage.

CEYLON AND INDIA.

Pandit Nehru On Federation.

"The idea of a federation not only between India and Ceylon, but between India and other countries, appeals to me greatly," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview at Kandy.

"Indeed, I hope," he continued, "there will be a time when the question of a world federation would become a practical proposition. It is difficult for me to say much at present on the narrow issue of Ceylon and India because things are very much in the air.

"Obviously Ceylon should have perfect self-determination in the matter. Nothing has so far been settled about our proposed Indian Federation.

INDIAN STATES

"The chief difficulty has been the question of the Indian States, and this difficulty has not been solved yet," he said. "Obviously there can be no true federation between autocracy and democracy. It may be, however, that for a transition period we may arrive at an agreement under which the Indian States may participate in the Indian Federation; but obviously before that takes place, the States must approach to some democratic form of government.

"In regard to Burma," said Mr. Nehru, "the Indian Congress has stated clearly that Burma has full self-determination and can itself decide whether it will remain with India or not.

"Ceylon is culturally and traditionally much more akin to India than Burma and it may be for the good of both Ceylon and India that there is close political and economic association between the two; but that must be for Ceylon to decide."

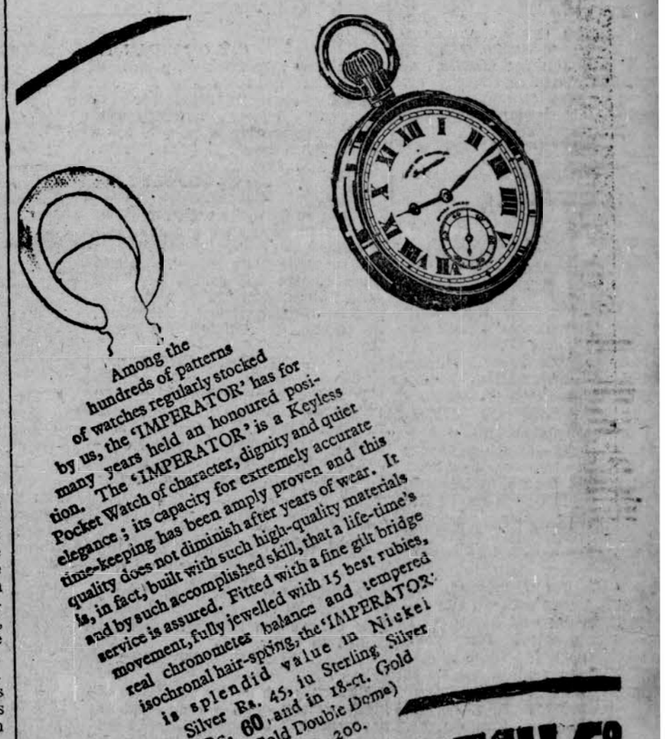
Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Mandali was held on Sunday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall when Seth Mulraj Karsandas presided. The welcome proceedings commenced with a song in Kanarese by the students.

The Chairman moved a condolence resolution deploring the demise of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Mahomed Ali which was carried unanimously, all standing. Speeches were made by Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, U. S. Narayan Rao, M. R. Shetty, Sjts. B. Vaman Rao, Putli, Mascarenhas, Y. Kanagappa, Smts. A. Radhabai, Muthamma R. Shriyan eulogising the excellent work done by the Mandali during the year for the betterment of the community. The president made an elaborate speech laying special emphasis on multifarious activities being carried out by the Mandali, and exhorted the audience to extend to the Mandali the same co-operation with redoubled zeal and enthusiasm. In conclusion he made many useful suggestions as to the future working of the Mandali, and wished it tvery success.

G. K. U. Welcome Dr. Antolkar

Dr. Antrolikar of Solapur Millworkers Union and recently acquitted by the High Court from charges of incendiarism, etc. was accorded a hearty welcome held the G. K. U. in a meeting Tuesday at Furguson Road on duced to evening. He was int B. Udgaonkar and he had talk with the the workers by Dr very frank and heart to hi their leaders. The workers a of his speech was that substanya was necessary and it was in fact meant for the workers and peasants. He characterised the Congress as the younger brother of the workers organization who through some misunderstanding is behaving like an elder brother. He opined that there was nothing wrong in seeking to correct the Congress wherever it was against the struggle of the workers. The function ended when flowers were offered to Dr Antrolikar by Mr. Kandalkar and the worker.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AGENTS:—Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.

81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Fig. 1 Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly of calcium (lime).

Fig. 2 Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

A Revolution in the treatment of Teeth

STEP BY STEP THE science of medicine advances, The clearer the picture of human ailments becomes, the more logical the treatment. Instead of intricate remedies, science now advocates simple additions to the diet. Today, most human ailments can be traced to some deficiency in the diet. A deficiency of *calcium* (lime) in the system, for instance, is the cause of such diverse ailments as weak sensitive teeth, rickets in children, skin troubles of many kinds, irritable nerves, irregularities in the functions of womanhood, etc.

All these ailments may now be attacked in a logical, simple way by adding Kalzana tablets to the diet. Tooth decay, for instance. When your teeth are sensitive and not hard and white, they simply show that your body does not contain enough calcium and no amount of cleaning will help you. Teeth are living parts of the body. They may be *ill*.

Take a few Kalzana tablets every day, then you are sure that your body gets the required Calcium in exactly the right combination. Kalzana has *proved* in thousands of cases that it will make teeth strong again by conquering the very cause of their weakness—lack of Calcium in the body. It will make your teeth strong and healthy, they will become white again and decay will be stopped.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day, then you can both feel and see how your health improves. Remember that Kalzana is not a drug, but an absolutely harmless lime-food.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5973	18 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	22 „	3 June
Hakone „	10500	....	@1 „
Iyo „	6000	30 May	13 „
Suw „	11000	....	16 „
Tokaiwa „	6973	15 June	29 „
Fushimi „	11000	....	@ 30 „
x Kaga „	5860	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 „	14 June
aruna „	10500	10 June	28 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 June	16 June
Chichibu „	22000	24 June	30 June

"Subject to alteration without notice.
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	10th May.	24th May
Tamatsu Maru	18th „	28th „
Shunko Maru	25th „	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
'Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 254.

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MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
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A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.
It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2/- only per bottle.
Cash prize of Rs. 500/- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.
Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Japanese Buying In New York.

WALL-STREET WEAKNESS CONTINUES

SOME DISTRESS SELLING.

Is it not timely to throw off some of the gloom in which we are now enshrouded and as ourselves if it is logical to expect that the price level now prevailing will continue for any length of time? Is it conceivable that all the agricultural countries of the world will continue to raise cotton crops at a price which spells but ruin to the grower? Low prices have in the past brought about their own remedy. It is always darkest before the dawn.

Bombay, May 20.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market declined early on lower Liverpool advices, later rallied on Japanese buying and again fell off on the weakness of Wall-Street. Prices opened at a decline of 6 points but soon advanced 17 points from the opening level. Later on increased selling and some distress selling resulted in a break of 26 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 6 points for the near months and 11 to 13 points for the distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 9'10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet, but steady and closed at a decline of 7 to 11 pts. Spot Cotton prices declined 8 pts. to 8'87c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 9 points. During the later part of the session a heavy and persistent general liquidation was in evidence, but as New York did not reflect the decline in Liverpool, a heavy straddle buying ensued at the narrow differences causing a sharp upturn, which reduced most of the losses. The market closed very steady at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices lost 12 points to 5.01 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a loss of 3 to 4 points. Egyptian cotton futures closed steady, unchanged to 3 points lower.

The Alexandria market was weak and prices closed at a decline of 30 to 54 points.

DANGEROUS TO BE SHORT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Continued Wall Street weakness is overshadowing cotton, notwithstanding unfavourable weather. Pessimists contend the economic depression now caused by competitive over-production and high tariffs cannot be checked unless the world's supply is limited to current needs. Such restrictions in production cannot be attempted by a single nation and the aggressive production programme of Russia is an impediment to other producing nations. Cost of production is a misnomer, so long as the farmer can work and support himself on it. On the other hand, the 'Bulls' reason that though all commodity prices have now shrunk to subnormal levels, land rental, taxes and incidental charges remain at post-war rates. Unremunerative prices have discouraged farmers as in 1926 nearly 2 million Bs and last season about 6 lac Bs were not picked due to improper attention. In India, Egypt and other Countries last season unproductive prices have reduced the yield and present subnormal prices must affect planting everywhere. With the crop yet to be made and the critical weather months ahead it is very difficult to express any opinion except that at present levels we believe it dangerous to be on the "short" side.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July highest 9.29 plus .12 lowest 9.04 minus .13.
New York October highest 9.64 (10.07 a.m.) lowest 9.38 (2.35 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

"Market declined on further weakness in Stock Market, unfavourable general conditions, causing continued liquidation, liquidation likely to be pressed for some time yet, but after such a big decline, a sudden and sharp advance is likely at any time."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables:—Local operators depressing in a small market."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Distress selling continues. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Spot demand poor. Market closed weak.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cables:—Estimated stock of all kinds of cotton in U. S. A. according to Garside Service Bureau is as under:—

At the end of April in 1931 8,536,000; in 1930 6,178,000.
At the end of July in 1930 6,500,000 to 6,700,000; in 1929 4,530,000.

A worsening of the mill situation is reported by U. S. A. Germany and France.

11-09 a.m.: Further general liquidation. Heavy rains in Southern Texas; cool night.

3-07 p.m.: New York cables:—Textiles continue dull. Futures, declined on more favourable weather, also in sympathy stock market.

8-45 p.m.: New York:—Covering early, later declined on general selling, easier stocks.

Another of htem Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

Owing to increasing world depression, advise great caution with regard to long side all commodities.

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, later rallied on Japanese buying and again fell off on the weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.91.
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 175 equal to 3.98.
Difference 93 points equal to Rs. 41.
New York July (Close) 9.11 equal to 4.56.
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 175 equal to 3.98.
Difference 58 points equal Rs. 25.

LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.
(At Liverpool close) July 70, October 57 (American points).

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, May 19.

May	9.00	—.07
July	9.11	—.11
Middling Spot	8.78	—.08

New York: 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	9.24
October	9.59
December	9.79

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—

May	9.06
July	9.24
October	9.59

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

BROACH (Good Staple)—	
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	4.03
Superfine	4.23
OOMRA—	
Good	3.21
Fully Good	3.41
Fine	3.61
BENGAL—	
Good	2.99
Fully Good	3.14
Fine	3.29
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.14
Fine	3.29
Superfine	3.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
May	7.73
July	7.84
September	8.00
October	8.04
November	8.11
January	8.26
March	8.33
F.G.F. Spot	8.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 19.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Egypt	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

FOREIGN PRODUCE-MARKETS.

Bombay, May 20.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May s. 4|6d. unchanged.
July s. 4|5-5|8d. up 1|4d.
September .....
October s. 4|6-3|8d. up 3|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May dollars 82-3|8 up 3|8.
July dollars 60 up 7|8.
September dollars 60-1|4 up 5'8.
October .....

LONDON LINSEED.
May|June £8-7-6 unchanged.
Market:—Quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
June|Aug. sh. 14|3d. down 1-1|2d.
Sep.|Dec. sh. 15|1-1|2d. up 1-1|2d.
Market:—Firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
July 10.92 up 18.
Aug. 11.01 up 17.
Market:—Firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 118 down 4.
Sept. 126 down 5.
Dec. 135 down 4.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather, Commission Houses buying and covering by shorts. Closed steady.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 20.
60 G GK esha & Co. Degaon 3 off
200 Do. Arvi 158 1/4
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khamgaon 162
200 Patel Cotton Arvi 161 1/4
320 A. Damodar Broach 172
100 Dawn Mill Sujalpur 170 3/4
100 Bombay & Co. Busoga 288
100 Nisho & Co. Telhara 157 1/2
100 P. Crystal & Co. Palej 173
100 Nisho & Co. Palej 173
300 Gokaldas Dossa Antoli 176
100 Viram Ladha Miyagaon 179
200 G G Kesha & Co. Bhusaval 160
140 Volkart Bros. Veraval 6 on

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

	Opening.	Closing.
May	4.86	4.91 —.03
June		4.94 —.04
July	4.03	4.97 —.04
August		5.01 —.05
September		5.04 —.05
October	5.05	5.08 —.04
November		5.11 —.05
December		5.15 —.05
January	5.17	5.19 —.05
February		5.23 —.05
March	5.23	5.27 —.05
April		5.31 —.04
May		5.35 —.04
Middling Spot		5.01 —.12

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	9.11	—.06
October	9.44	—.09
December	9.64	—.11
January	9.75	—.11
March	9.92	—.13
Middling Spot	9.10	—.05

(Continued From Column 7.)

es tin goods; 70 drums cloride of magnesium; 7 cases combs; 12 cases tinware; 5 cases cheap cutlery; 100 coils copperwire; 100 bundles yellow metal sheet; 7 cases globes; 8 cases iron ware; 7 cases porcelinware; 10 cases enamelware; 12 cases elec. torch; 7 cases lampware; 12 cases pocket lamp betteries; 3 cases elec. appliances; 542 cases school slates; 17 cases wire netting; 125 cases window glass; 25 cases heir; 19 cases merchandise; 10 crates plywood sheets 216 drums bleaching powder; 133 cases haricane lamp; 50 bundles yellow metal circles; 50 bundles yellow metal squares; 12 crates hollowwares; 56 cases iron screws; 369 pieces earthenware.

From Oslo.—1653 kegs nails; 100 cases nail; 128 bales paper; 200 bags nitrate of soda; 40 drums carbide of calcium.

From Gothenburg.—125 bales dry chamed wood pulp; 883 bundles celling boards; 1319 bundles planed boards; 1128 bundles cellings; 9 cases mood screws; 51 cases steel hinges; 12 cases screws; 7 cases elec. machinery; 8 cases match making machinery; 100 cases chlorate of potash; 50 kegs cholrate of potash; 3 cases oil stoves; 15 cases oil stoves; 3 cases oil ages paper; 8 rolls paper; 490 reels paper; 541 bales paper; 14 bales mechanical news printing paper; 544 bales wrapping paper; 39 cases labels; 1220 kegs nail.

From Antwerp.—201 cases window glass; 140 bundles mild steel circles; 306 bundles mild steel round rods; 20 cases panel pins; 64 cases brighten panel pins; 100 rolls wire; 252 drums bleaching powder; 16 bundles iron bars; 9 cases red, white zinc; 66 cases dry earth colours; 120 cask dry earth colours; 747 pieces rough marble tiles; 50 cases common glassware, 8 cases colour paper; 400 rolls vegetable fibres; 11 cases woollen yarn; 20 drums chicory; 60 cases artificial silk yarn; 19 packages constructrial material; 44 cask glue powder; 54 pieces steel plates; 80 packages bolts and nuts; 100 crates earthware; 54 cases copper wire; 434 cases window glass; 96 cases fish bolts and nuts; 243 bags fish bolts and nuts; 183 cases blocks and rivets; 309 bags blocks and rivets.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
May 20.
Tenesee, Tidemann, Gothenburg.
Winamac, Ruby, Batoum.

DEPARTURES.
May 21.
Meinam, Belwell, Singapore.

LOADING.
May 20.
Steamer Tenesee for Calcutta.

S S Winamac:—The S O Coy's steamer Winamac, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Tenesee.—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Tenesee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Meinam:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Meinam, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Singapore with same bottom and general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 20.
2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
3 Frienfels, Kharachi, 22-5, L Edwards.
5 Querimba, Karachi, 24-5, M M & Co.
7 Fusijama Karachi 25-5 L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N Y Kaisha.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Tennessee, NF, NF, L Edward Ltd.
12 Rauenfels, Karachi, 20-5, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karoa, E & S Africa, 26-5, M M. and Co.
17 Peebles NF, NF, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
2 Garmula Karachi, 23-5, M M & Co.
3 Chakla, P. Gulf, 20-5, M M and Co.
4 Varela Busrah 22-5 M M and Co.
5 Costcappelle M'Coast 20-5 Merchant S N Co.
6 C|o. Durban, Karachi 23-5, K N. and Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
12/13 Nuddea Calcutta 23-5 M M & Co.
14 Lalita M'Coast 21-5, Malabar S N Co.
15 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 31-5, L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti Toticorin 30-5 Scindia S N Co.
B Rahmani, Red Sea Ports, 25-5, T Morrison & Co.
C/R Jalavihar Rangoon 22-5 Scindia S N Co.
D|E Nurjehan, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison & Co.
G Maur, Bangkok 20-5 F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathiaa 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Massenes, 27-5-31, J F C.
C|o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 17-5-31 L T and Co.
Trem. FROM NEW YORK.
behank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F
C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Camp
bell Co.
C|o Canton, 1[illegible]-7-31, F F Camp
bell Co.
FROM CHINA PORTS AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru [illegible]-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Helmei Maru 15-[illegible]-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N [illegible] Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-6-3[illegible] Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, [illegible] Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & [illegible]
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S N Co. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S K [illegible] Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda, 22-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Naldera, [illegible]-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula 16-5-31, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C|o. Durban, N F K N and Co.
City of Cairo, NF, K N & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freinfels 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels 19-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, NF, L T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela, N F M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nudea N F M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, NF, T M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, 25-5-31, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—
FOR LONDON
Malwa P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o. Durban, K N and Co.
City of Cairo K N & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Rewenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nuddea, M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, T M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
FOR BUSREE.
Varela, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Abkar, 19-5-31.
Nurjehan 19-5-31.
Parvati, 19-5-31.
Gramula, 19-5-31.
Fusijama, 19-5-31.
Malwa, 19-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 20.

S S Malwa for London.—125 bales jablepore hemp, Meyer Nissim Esquire; 11 bales cotton carpet, Rajaram Maherally & Sons; 300 cwts. Indian condiments, Poonjiraji & Co.; 1184 lbs. (12 cases) bristle, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 1866 lbs. (34 cases) bristle, Cox & Kings Ltd., 1766 lbs. (29 cases) bristle, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 8 bales country cow-hide tanned, P E Boyce & Sons.; 500 cwts. myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Fusijama for Alexandretta.—8 bales grey Ind. cotton yarn, W H Brady & Co.

For Vienna.—25 bales conty. grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David.

For Tripoli.—60 bales conty. grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David; 25 bales conty. grey cotton yarn, The Phoenix Mills.

For Port Said.—70 bales conty. grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David; 35 bales conty. grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David.

For Suez.—20 bales conty. grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Venice.—125 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ficume.—55 bales Ind. cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—231 bales I. wool raw, M Motilal; 25 bales wool (raw) C. P., Shamlmal; 4 bales I. wool, Thos. Cook & Sons; 89 bales Indian wool raw David Sassoon & Co.; 119 bales Indian raw wool, Wilson Latham & Co.; 350 bales Ind. raw wool, Meyer Nissim; 13 bales Ind. F. P. raw wool, C Ramaswamy; 71 bales Ind. F. P. wool raw, Ramdas Virachad; 425 bales Ind. F. P. wool raw, Virchand Omersey; 12 bales Ind. F. P. wool raw, Ramchandra Jagnath; 1000 cwts. Ind. myrabollams, J Moolchand & Co.; 160 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly clean, Chimanlal & Sons; 25 bales cotton fly clean, Chimanlal & Sons; 25 bales cotton yarn waste, National Transport & Co.; 25 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Ltd.; 906-1|4 cwts. Ind. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Marseilles.—100 cwts. turmerie, M Bhuta & Co.; 55 bales cty. cotton fly, Sart. Textile Products Ltd.; 150 cwts. pes. apricut kernels, S M Rajgord & Co.; 2002 cwts. cty. myrabollams, Purshotam Mathradas & Co.

For Barcelona.—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow.—2002 cwts. cty. myrabollams, Purshotam Mathradas & Co.; 120 lbs. (60) bales) shooks, S S Miranda; 30 lbs. (10 bales) hoops, S S Miranda; 120 cwts. staves of empty hld., Spencer & Co.; 48 cwts. heads and hoop of hld., Spencer & Co.; 243 cwts. heads and hoop of hld., Spencer & Co.; 150 buskets shooks, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 1 ton 12 cwts. 3 lbs. iron hoops, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 15 tons (75 drums) Ind. castor oil, Gujrat Oil Mill Co.; 1000 cwts. gh. groundnut oil cake, H Ramji & Co.; 1000 gh. linseed oil cake, H Ramji & Co.

For Manchester:—55 bales cotton fly clean, Ind. Produce Export; 15 ton (75 drums) Ind. castor oil, Gujrat Oil Co.

For Vasna (in transit).—26 bales I. cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills.

For Alexandretta.—5 bales cotton grey yarn, Forbes Forbes Campbell.

S S Freinfels for Hamburg.—51 cwts. Arabic, O Virji & Co.; 448 lbs. mls. cardamom, R S Tata & Co.; 2000 groundnut oil cake, Haji Vallimahomed; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Sapt. Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam.—4000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, Haji Vallimahomed; 2000 cwts. linseed oil cake, Haji Vallmahomed; 2000 cwts. gh. jeowar, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Silverclan for New York.—1 bales I. wgollen rug, Thos. Cook & Sons; 205 bales clean cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 350 cwts. cotton waste clean, Ind. Product Export Co.; 210 cwt. gum karaya, N Mooljee & Co.

For Genoa.—55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand; 495 bales Ind. cotton raw, Toyo Manka Kaisha.

For Marseilles.—100 cwts. flea seeds, M Bhuta & Co.; 300 cwts. groundnut in pell, M Bhuta & Co.; 600 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 250 lbs. essence of Roses, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Vaneousus.—5 cwts. Ind. condiments, M M Poonjaji & Co.

For Shanghai.—3 cwts. 1 lbs pivston fox skin rait, T K T Elan.

For Kobe.—500 bale Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros..

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool.—36,300 cwts. Ind. groundnut, Ralli Bros.; 250 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kaushiki; 2000 cwts. gh. myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.

For Glasgow.—135 bales hides flashing, Anderson Dawn & Co.

For Marseilles.—4000 cwts. Ind. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. Ind. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwts. Ind. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Durham for Hull.—10,000 cwts. Ind. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwts. Ind. cotton seeds, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka.—250 bales raw Ind. cotton, Gosho Kalushiki; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkaichi.—600 bales raw Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai.—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Busrah for Ghent.—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirji Nensey & Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai.—250 bales raw cotton, The Patil Cotton Co.

S S Tamatsu Maru for Kobe.—400 bales Ind. raw cotton, Birla Bros.

S S Narkunda for Brisben.—160-3|4 cwts. s. myrabollam, Purshottam Mathradas.

For Freemouth.—19-1|2 cwts. c. myrabollam, Purshottam Mathradas.

For Melbourne.—500-1|2 cwts. c. myrabollam, Purshottam Mathradas; 2 cwts. I. numdhas, Thos. Cook & Sons.

S S Nuddea for Calicut.—175 cwt. raw Ind cotton, Gill & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 20.

S S Varela, Agents, M M & Co. from Busrah.—1 parcel s|c mould gold; 2 bundles s|c gold s|v; 1 bundle s|c ingot gold s|v; 7 bags sheep skins; 15 nos. horses.

From Mohamarah.—17 cases ghee; 7 bags almond kernals.

From Karachi.—3 chest fresh fish; 87 bags fish manure; 10 bundles D S fish; 10 cases D S fish; 50 bags almond kernals; 50 bags gram; 200 bags rice boiled.

S S Heimie Maru, Agents M B Kaisha from Sourabaya.—377 bags Java white sugar.

S S Benares, Agents L Edward Ltd. from Hamburg.—210 ganges exhausted chorus; 5 cases alumunium spoons, 20 cases padlocks and accessories; 3 cases paperware; 36 bales paper; 5 cases German silver ware, 60 bags sulphuric, 100 drums mercury atlas flag oil; 500 bags sulphate of ammonia; 7 cases tools; 23 cases plate cutting; 42 bundles (rice hovels); 42 bundles merchandise; 7 cases common glass heads; 7 cases stokes; 10 cases iron goods; 16 bales wool waste; 5 cases mouldings; 6 cases hollow glass; 6 cases pulp board; 5 cases iron rivets; 65 cases hardware; 810 bundles unwrought iron tube; 87 pieces unwrought iron tube; 49 bales paste board; 10 cas-

(Continued in column 4)

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

MR. SASTRI'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

He Would Help, And Not Destroy, Work Of R. T. C.

ZETLAND'S FEAR OF SETTLED MATTERS BEING RE-OPENED.

LONDON, May 19.

The fear that the Congress might reopen at the resumed Round Table Conference matters which were thought to have been settled was expressed by the Marquis of Zetland in a paper read before the East India Association.

Rt. Hon. Sastri, in a speech, pointed out that every member of the Round Table Conference gave only provisional assent to its decisions, and left himself free to reconsider the situation. Therefore it would not be surprising if newcomers to the Conference should be anxious to discuss everything afresh.

But he was convinced that Mahatma Gandhi would be actuated by the resolve to help, and certainly not destroy, the work of the Conference which on the contrary would be strengthened and placed beyond hazards of political situation in India.—Reuter.

SASTRI SYMPATHISES WITH LANCASHIRE

BUT ADDS HUMAN AFFAIRS MADE BOYCOTT NECESSARY.

LONDON, May 19.

Mr. Sastri, addressing the Friends Service Council, regretted that Mahatma Gandhi was the only Congressite coming to England for Round Table Conference. While Mr. Sastri sympathised with the people of Lancashire, he lamented that necessary human affairs made the boycott necessary. He forecast that Mahatma Gandhi would go to Lancashire when he came to England. Mr. Sastri added that the people of Britain must reconcile themselves to witnessing a firm policy of protection in India.—Reuter.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION.

League Accepts Henderson's Proposal.

LONDON, May 19.

Geneva.—The council of the League of Nations has unanimously adopted Mr. Henderson's proposal to submit the question of the legality of Austro-German Customs Union to the Hague Court.

The sensation was caused in the Council by short sharp reply of Dr. Curtis to M. Briand's statement that political aspect of Austro-German Customs Union should later be submitted to the Council of League. "If the Hague Court decides that the Customs Union is legal, it would be intolerable to bring Germany before the Council as disturber of European peace" declared Dr Curtius.—Reuter.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Rumours About Not Holding It Contradicted.

The Secretary, West Khandesh Peasants' Conference, Dhulia, wires:—

The Peasants' Conference is definitely settled to be held. Arrangements are ready. Rumours for not holding of the Conference published in several papers are unfounded and misleading. The President-elect, Baboo Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders in the province are arriving on the 30th. A big procession is arranged. More than 20,000 peasants are expected from the district.

Karnatak Conferences.

(From Our Correspondent).

HUKERI, May 19.

Arrangements for the Sixth Karnatak Provincial Conference are progressing vigorously. About 5,000 visitors are expected. The Karnatak Unification and Women's Conferences are also holding sessions here. Mr. M. P. Patil, has been elected Chairman, Reception Committee, Provincial Conference, and Mrs. Durgatai Joshi of Akola will preside over the Women's Conference. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is also attending. The Khadi and Swadeshi exhibition is expected to be a grand success.

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Birendra Nath Ghosh, a student of the first class of the Ranaghat School, was arrested at Ichapur Station on the E. B. Railway for alleged possession of a bundle containing seditious books and maps of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Gard Hills, Dacca District, and its surroundings.

The boy, it is alleged failed to render a satisfactory account of his presence there. He was placed before the Police Magistrate Sealdah, on a charge under section 54, Cr. P. C. and remanded to police custody.—A.P.

MURDER OF A STUDENT.

His Room-Mate Under Arrest.

PATNA, May 19.

In connection with the Murder of Ramlalit Singh, a student of the Punendu Anglo-Sanskrit High School, whose body was found at Kankarbagh with pistol wounds, his roommate, Narendra Mohan Chatterjee has been arrested on suspicion in addition to Hem Chandra Biswas, a student of the Calcutta Commercial School.—A.P.

Sukhdevraj's Application For Transfer To Lock-Up.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 19.

Sukhdevraj, recently arrested at Shalimar Garden, was again produced to-day before the Special Tribunal trying the Punjab Conspiracy Case. The defence filed an application praying that accused should be transferred to the judicial lock-up. The Tribunal held that as the police had obtained 14 days' remand, accused could not be transferred to the judicial lack-up. The accused will be produced to-morrow again when the question whether he should be tried separately or jointly will be disposed of.—A.P.

Simla.—The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon entertained Mr. and Mrs. George Cunningham at a farewell dinner on Tuesday evening. Over 50 persons were present including Sir James Crerar, Mr and Mrs. Woodhead, the Secretaries to the Government of India and many personal friends of the guests of the evening.—A. P.

HENDERSON'S GESTURE

Extends Friendly Hand To Litvinoff.

A SLAP IN THE FACE TO CHAMBERLAIN'S AND CHURCHILL'S

LONDON, May 19

Geneva.—On the morrow of the severe indictment of Soviet's political morality in the British House of Commons, Mr. Henderson extended a friendly hand to M. Litvinoff here, and told him in the commission on European Union that we were hoping for an increased peaceful intercourse and atmosphere of confidence and trust, based on mutual observance of international obligations. Mr. Henderson afterwards expatiated on world-wide economic depression, and painted the picture of unemployment, poverty and starvation, while corn bins of the world were bursting with food and countless millions were lying idle in banks. He suggested the establishment of a sub-committee to report, within two days, on the practical proposals to solve the crisis.

PROPOSALS TO DEAL WITH WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Geneva.—On Mr. Henderson's proposal, the Commission on European Union has appointed a Committee of 17 to study the procedure to be adopted for the preparation of a definite and practical proposals to deal with the world economic crisis.—Reuter.

HENDERSON'S NEW TASK.

The Council of the League of Nations has offered Mr. Henderson Chairmanship of Disarmament Conference. Mr. Henderson has accepted it in principle.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR TARIFF REDUCTIONS.

Disastrous Effect Of Scramble For Gold

LONDON, May 19.

Rugby.—Mr. Henderson speaking to the Committee on European Union, said that Europe was passing through an economic crisis of the greatest severity.

An atmosphere of international security and freedom from fear of war, he insisted, were essential for economic prosperity and he agreed with President Hoover that if the Disarmament Conference next year succeeded, it would do much to prevent a world crisis.

He said that in many countries public opinion was against the suffering economic nationalism had caused and was turning in favour of progress and concerted international action through the machinery of the League of Nations.

BOYCOTT.

A greater part of Europe was urgestly calling for credit, but countries which had surplus revenues seemed more and more reluctant to lend. He was against trade as a barrier against prosperity and said he must state most plainly the importance which the British Government attached to the question of tariff reductions.

Nations were striving by every means to keep out foreign goods and impoverishing both themselves and others. The principal creditor countries insisted on payment of debts, but refused to accept goods which the debtor countries had to suffer and insisted on payment in gold.

SCRAMBLE FOR GOLD.

The consequent scramble for gold had largely contributed to the recent catastrophic fall in prices. They shut their eyes to the fact that international trade must take the form of barter.

Dharwar:—Before the City Magistrate, Dharwar Mr. R. S. Mutalik Desai made a declaration on the 6th instant as the printer and publisher of "Kannadiga" a Kanarese daily which will appear in Dharwar from the middle of the next month. Mr. Venkatrao Alur will edit the paper.

SEVERE BOYCOTT OF DEFAULTING MERCHANTS

—:o:—

But Cheers For Mahatma In Same Breath.

DURBAR BAN REMOVED

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE CITY, May 19.

At the request of the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal picked men from the local commercial world consisting of several prominent mill agents, shroffs, traders, dalals, pleaders, picketers and others desirous of an amicable settlement met at Diwaria at the residence of Sir Hukamchandji, a merchant prince and staunch Swadeshist. The attendance of seven shop-keepers whose shops were repicketed for broken pledge was requested. They refused unless two originally boycotted were permitted to attend. After extensive and comprehensive discussion a proposal that the repickeded seven shopkeepers be also declared boycotted and dealings with them suspended until they came round unanimously was adopted with the further resolution that other absent merchants and dealers be immediately approached so as to stiffen and strengthen this boycott. Credit is due to Sir Hukamchandji but for whose firm Swadeshi spirit no tangible result could have been achieved.

The Swadeshi Prachar meeting fixed with magisterial permission for May 9 being banned under Durbar orders which orders being subsequently removed on due representation was held on May 16 at Nanclalpura Theatre under Sj. Dravid's presidency. Sjts. Date, Sarwate. Laxmidatt and others sppoke on Swadeshi and Bahishkar before 2,000 people. An appeal for enrolment of picketers and boycott of the seven shop-keepers who broke faith besides the two originally boycotted evoked generous public response. The meeting terminated amongst enthusiastic cheers for Mahatmaji.

DEVELOP SWADESHI MENTALITY.

Andheri Merchants Asked Not To Go Back On Their Word

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, May 15.

The Upanagar Camp in consultation with the Andheri Congress Camp has arranged boycott week in Andheri and under its auspices a public meeting was convened near Ram Mandir at 9-30 p.m. The subject was Swadeshi Dharma and the list of the speakers, included Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi. Mr. Dhirajlal Mody ofthe presidents of Bombay "War" Council. Mr. J. C. Nanavati and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt.

Mr. Mody was the first to address. In the scheme of the Swadeshi pickeing had no doubt a prominent place he said, but greater still was the responsibility of the buyers. Such meetings were an appeal to the buyers. The buying public must understand that under no circumstances any Indian could buy even a yard of foreign cloth. Only if this little advice was put into the practice by the buyers; the merchants dare not continue their trade in foreign cloth which was draing away India's money to foreign lands.

Swadeshi mentality alone could cure them Swadeshi was their life breadth. None amongst them could afford to be averse to this. And therefore he appealed to the merchants to think and ponder over their duty in the present national struggle.

They could by all means take advantage of the exporting scheme prepared by the Congress. But they must any way relieve themselves of the foreign stock.

DON'T BREAK YOUR WORD.

Prof. Kausambi said that some of those who were opposed to Truce do so because they were apprehensive lest the Government might, by their dilatory tactics kill the fervour that the last Satyagraha movement had created. And Andheri very nearly fulfilled such evil apprehensions, Bombay had done splendid in the last struggle, but it was a pity that soon after the struggle and during the Truce period. The merchants should break their promises and trade in foreign cloth. Andheri merchants had promised him that they would not henceforth deal in this trade. He appealed to the merchants not to go against the interests of their country.

Mahatmaji had challenged the Government on their strength and support. Without the nation's backing, what could Mahatmaji achieve? Nothing could be done. So long as the public was apathetic. Therefore he appealed to all present to help the Congress in any work. Mr. G. D. Bhatt also appealed those present to help the Congress and told them Swadeshi had come to stay and picketing would stay so long as a yard of foreign cloth was found in Andehri market.

Mr. J. C. Nanavati thanked Prof. Kausambi and the rest of the speakers and the meeting dispersed.

On Sunday morning the "Vanaras" and the ladies and the public marched through the main streets of Andheri shouting boycott slogans and singing boycott songs. The procession terminated at about 10 a. m.

LADY LEADER DEPORTED.

Destinatton Not Known.

PEASANT SATYAGRAHA IN AJMER.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 19.

Srimati Ramadevi, lady worker of Ajmer, who was arrested at Bijolia on eleventh in connection with the peasants satyagraha was deported next day to some unknown place from Udaipur State territories. Nothing is yet known about her whereabouts. Similar has been the fate of Mr. Laduram Sharma, ex-Secretary, Rajputana Congress, who was ordered to leave Bijolia forthwith and not to return again. On refusal he was removed to Bhinwara the adjoining railway station for Ajmer under police custody.

Arrests of satyagrahi Kisans continue. Four arrests were effected in village Majikakhera on the 14th instant. The peasant satyagrahis assembled in a general meeting of their panchayats, while expressing loyalty to the Maharana and Jagirdar, requestted them to restore their lands, congratulated their arrested leaders Maniklal and other satyagrahis for their sufferings and protested against the treatment meted to Srimati Ramadevi. Some police and infantry people appeared at the meeting and arrested Mr. Pyarchand, the satyagrahi worker, along with the peesant Mr. Nawalram.

India's Rainfall.

POONA, May 20.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the Northwest Frontier Province and the Punjab Hills and lies this morning as a low pressure area over the East Punjab.

There has also been nearly general rain in South Bengal and local rain in Burma. The temperature is above normal from the Punjab to East Central Provinces and Orissa and below normal in Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst, Akyab, three-quarters; Tavoy, Victoria Point, a half; Monywa, a quarter; Chittagong four; Cox's Bazar three; Jessore two; Narayangunj, one and half; Barisal, a quarter; Dras, one; Sonamarg, three-quarters, Rawalpindi Srinagar, Skardu, Drosh, a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue in Burma south Bengal and Kashmir and ex end in East and North Punjab and in the submontane districts of the United Provinces and Bihar.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about fivethousand fourhundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at eight hours five minutes (Standard Time) on Wednesday 20th May.—A. P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS URGED TO END ITALY'S RULE OVER TRIPOLI

Karachi Moulana On Alleged Execesses By Italians On Muslim Tripolians

URGES INDIAN MUSLIMS TO BOYCOTT ITALIAN GOODS !

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 19.

Moulana Hussein Ahmed Medini and other Indian Mohamedans who have returned from Haj during the last few days have been considerably excited over alleged harrowing stories of oppression which they learnt at Haj had been perpetrated by Italian rulers over their Moslem Tripolian brothers who have been trying their best to throw off the foreign yoke. Considerable literature in Arabic relating such tales of alleged oppression was distributed in Mecca during the last pilgrim season. Maulana Hussain Ahmed who had heard these stories firsthand and who along with the late Mohomed Ali, Showkat Ali and others had been convicted in 1921 in the Khilafat leaders Case at Karach, presided at to-night's meeting held under the auspices of the National Moslem's Association. He moved a resolution condemning the "shameful tyranny" perpetrated over Moslems in Italy and urged the League of Nations to terminate the rule of Italy over Tripoli. He appealed the Sgr. Mussolini to discontinue the excesses and called on Mohomedans in India to boycott Italian goods. The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE FRONTIER PROVINCE

Demand For Full Measure Of Freedom.

VIEW OF KHANS' ASSOCIATION

PESHAWAR, May 19.

Important evidence was given to-day before the N. W. F. P. Subjects Committee by Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaful Khan of Zaida representing the views of the Khan's Association. The witness made it clear that he stood for a full measure of reforms for the Frontier Province and equal treatment with other Provinces. He suggested in his statement that certain seats in the Legislative Council should be reserved for the upper classes, to be fillde by election by those classes. He also proposed that the feasibility of the Second Chamber to meet the special circumstances of the Province should be favourably considered. The Chairman pointed out that these matters would come under the consideration of the Franchise Committee which would examine these and similar problems in all Provinces, including the Frontier. As to the classification of subjects, the witness held that all departments operating within the five districts should be brought under the control of the provincial administration. The deficit in provincial revenues shuold be made good by a central subvention which should be part of the Constitution.

"ANOMALY".

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar questioned the witness closely regarding the "anomaly" that the Centre would provide funds and Ministers would have the disposal of them, and suggested that so far as the increasing needs of the province were concerned the Province might be expected to provide for these from its own resources. The witness pointed out that the Province was created, not at its own request, and gave it as his opinion that in many ways it had suffered by being separated from the Punjab. In answer to further questions, the Khan Bahadur agreed that in a matter like the Police, where the subvention would be based on the particularly high standard of expenditure, it would be reasonable that the Governor-General should have certain powers to prevent the money being diverted to other objects. But he was not prepared to accept the position that the Police Administration could be anything but provincial. If a liberal subvention, according to the increasing needs of the Province were not granted by the Central Government, the only alternative would be to reattach the five settled districts to the Punjab.

The Committee moves to Abbottabad to-morrow. For the next week it will be engaged in the close examination of details of finance in consultation with the Assistant Financial Secretarav and heads of deparments. Thereafter further non-official evidence will be heard.—A.P.

ATTACK ON LAND TAX PROPOSALS.

Tory Amendment To Finance Bill Rejected.

LONDON, May 20.

The Commons came to grips with the details of the land tax machinery on the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill. The Bill passed the second reading after rejection of the Conservative amendment by 270 votes to 230, which mainly consisted of an attack on the land tax proposals.

Sir John Simon (Liberal) declared that he would oppose the proposals. He saw no reason why a man should be taxed because he had acquired land.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

Rugby.—The need for dock extensions was emphasised by last year's clearances at Southampton. Despite the exceptional depression, 7,500 vessels, almost all first class craft, were handled at Southampton. They represented a tonnage of 34,500,000 ton and on several days as much as 250,000 tons of shipping was dealt with. The fleet engaged in dredging operations numbers sixty vessels.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The House of Commons on Monday night passed the remaining stages of the Bill which enacts that the General of the Salvation Army shal be elected by the High Council. In favour of the Bill which has the strong support of the Salvation Army, it was contended that Parliamentary sanction was necessary to do away in practice with the possibility that one General should appoint his successor by secret letter.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—In Commons at the question time, on Tuesday, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham said he understood that at a meeting of the Directors of the Suez Canal Company held at Paris on May 11, a decision adverse to any immediate reduction of dues was reached. The report of British Governments Directors would be considered by the Departments concerned and he would make a statement on the subject as soon as possible.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The conditional offer of a sum not exceeding £50,000 towards the cost of erecting the new library of the London University at Bloomsbury has been accepted by the Court of the University.—B. O. W.

Sholapur:—A fire broke out on Monday night in a foreign liquor shop owned by Messrs. Nagarwala and Sons near the G. I. P Railway Station and all the liquor stock and other goods worth rupees nearly 4000 was destroyed and burut to ashes. The roof of the building of the shop is also burnt.

Bezwada:—The Secretary of the League of Muslim Youth, Bezwada, has received several contributiin towards the fund of the Islamia Higher Elementary Night School Islampeta, Bezwada, and its Free library and Reading room, including one from Messrs. S. M. Abdul Azim Sahib and Brothers, paid from their private Wakhf building Fund) of Rs. 70.

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